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62.61

PALISADES

POPULAR PERENNIALS

62.61

Important Notice

Have Not Raised the Price of Our "Hardy Perennials," but the extraordinary increase in the cost of labor, fuel and implements to produce Hardy Perennials, Rock Garden Plants, etc., necessitating our patrons add 10% to the value of their order for boxes packing.

HARDY SHRUBBY CHRYSANTHEMUMS (NIPONICUM)
See Description Page 11

A. E. KORSE CO. ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

HARDY ASTER OR
MICHAELMAS DAISY
GRANDIFLORA
See Description Page 7

Catalog of Hardy Perennials

FOR OLD-FASHIONED GARDENS

Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens for Shade and Ornament, also
Fruit Trees, Roses, Vines for Permanent Effect, Offered by

The Palisades Nurseries Inc., Sparkill, N.Y.

OME THIRTEEN YEARS AGO the inaugurators of the Palisades Nurseries, recognizing the absence of a Nursery in the vicinity of New York City, where a full representative stock of Hardy Perennials could be found in commercial quantities, established these Nurseries for this purpose. We believe we now have the most complete stock of hardy plants to be found growing in commercial quantities anywhere, and as we have made them our specialty we are in a position to give the best of satisfaction in the filling of all orders intrusted to our care. Our stock of Hardy Plants is reasonably large, having 30 acres in cultivation to draw upon. We make a specialty of supplying landscape gardeners, dealers, and others in the trade.

America's Hardy Garden



German Iris or "Fleur de Lis"
of which we grow several acres, upwards of 100,000 plants.
See list of varieties on page 22.

Fashions in gardening have waxed and waned since the days of Colonial glory, but through the shifting changes of continental formality, there has ever emerged pure and quaintly charming, that typical embodiment of America, the old-fashioned hardy garden. Like cosmopolitan America, it has assimilated all the adaptable qualities of the best European styles into a conglomerate type, rather than created a distinctly new form for itself. It has gathered in its bosom that host of hardy pioneers who can withstand the struggles and hardships of our cold north winds, and bleak mountain peaks, and who, undaunted, can brave the rugged virgin soils of a new country. Sturdy native blooms and foreign titled queens alike find place side by side in the shelter of its enfolding borders. Imperishable, they rise more vigorous and strong with each succeeding season, instead of weakly living out their little Summer and leaving an empty garden in their wake next Spring. Each year sees the garden assume a fuller bloom, maturity that reveals the memories of its youthful past and hopes for its unknown future. From earliest Spring to latest Fall there is a constant procession of flowering color and beauty that makes of the garden enclosure a wonder spot on the earth. Once planted in their appointed places they firmly establish themselves and need no further attention from human hands, fully repaying our thoughtfulness in placing them there by a riot of beautiful colors and forms. Such is the hardy perennial garden of old-fashioned favorites.

As we stroll through its informal by-paths, the reminiscent past comes floating before us, inseparably bound up with the sentiment of the flowers. One by one they troop through the imagination linked with the romance of former days. The tall spires of the jaunty Hollyhocks; the tinted cup and saucers of the Campanulas; the glorious full-blown petals of the Paeonies; and the delicious fragrance of the lowly Lavender. Even the names themselves are rich in that flower lore beloved by all true gardeners. The climbing Roses bend their profuse bouquets over the Bachelor Sweet William; the Phlox group of multitudinous wonderfully garbed sisters nod in friendly fashion to the elegant spikes of Larkspur, their neighbor; and when the frost is in the air the golden yellow Pompons of the Chrysanthemums are still smiling gayly at the sun amid the rayed and starry beauty of the Michaelmas Daisies.

The names and stories of the hardy garden members are laid before you in the succeeding pages, and all the joys of foregathering a goodly company of congenial, companion blooms that will blend harmonious colors together and that will afford the fullest succession of bloom throughout the garden year are revealed in the list of "PALISADES POPULAR PERENNIALS," now at your service.

Terms of Sale

We print real prices, which as long as unsold and without engagement we are willing to accept. The prices are net, except being subject to 5 per cent discount when cash accompanies order; otherwise payable in thirty days from date of invoice on approved credit. Packing charges at cost, f. o. b. Sparkill, N. Y. To meet reputable competition, we will reduce our prices still further on being given the opportunity.

No less than three of one kind furnished at dozen rates, twenty at 100 rates, 250 at 1,000 rates, unless otherwise specified. Clumps (or plants of extra-large size) can, in most cases, be supplied at double the prices named, which are for ordinary-size plants, field grown for more than one season. These clumps or extra-large plants will be sent only when specially ordered. Add 10 per cent to value of order if plants are to be sent by parcel post, prepaid, east of the Mississippi, and 20 per cent west of the Mississippi River.



HELIANTHEMUM ("Rock" or "Sun" Roses) **Croceum**—A very pretty family of dwarf evergreen shrubs, covered during May and June and more or less throughout summer with flowers of the most brilliant colors. For dry, sunny situations on borders, banks or rockwork. 9 inches high. See page 19 of this catalogue.

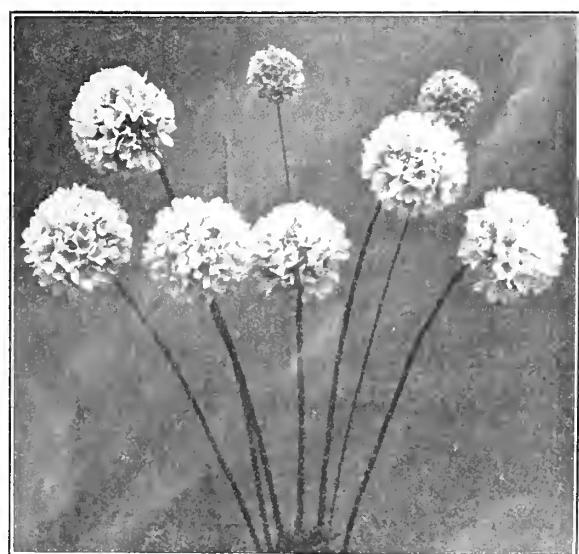
Supplement of New, Rare and Meritorious Hardy Plants Suitable for Rockery or Herbaceous Border

GOOD THINGS. Whilst many of the articles described under this caption are new and novel or among the latest introductions in the Hardy Perennial and Shrub family, we do not intend to convey the idea that they are all novelties not before offered, as the term might imply; but, as there are so many valuable hardy plants of sterling merit unknown to the general trade, we have given prominence to and specialized several among this list that we find are not easily procured in quantity for the reason that they have fallen into obscurity, in this country, at least, by disuse, and are known only to the few, but are worthy of general notice.

Explanation. The first set of numerals following descriptions refers to the height of the plant. The second set of numerals refers to the season of bloom, each month being represented by a number from 1 to 12; thus, 5-6 would mean blooming in May and June.

For other varieties see general list, pages 3 to 49.

	Each Doz.	Each Doz.
ACAENA <i>Argentea</i> (Tufted Burr). A fine creeping plant for rockery, with pale brownish foliage.	2.....\$0.25	\$2.50
ACANTHOLIMON <i>Glumaceum</i> (Prickly Trifl). Low-growing evergreen border or rock plant for sunny aspect; from cushions of spiny foliage rise bright rose-colored flowers in profusion. 3 inches.	6-7.....30	3.50
ANCHUSA <i>Picotee</i> . This is a very fine new and improved variety of the Dropmore types. The flowers are larger and more numerous than either Dropmore or Opal. The tall handsome spikes of bloom last throughout the Summer and are very attractive. The individual flowers resemble a bi-colored Larkspur, having both light and dark blue petals. 3 to 4 feet.	5-8.....35	3.50
ANEMONE <i>Lorely</i> (Japan Wind Flower). Large semi-double, rose-pink flowers, deeper in shade than Queen Charlotte. Very free flowering. 3 feet.	7-9.....25	2.50
St. BRIGID. Flowers semi-double colored in an amazingly gorgeous manner, from red, blues of great intensity, pink, lavender, purple and almost every choice shade except orange and yellow. The bulbs are quite hardy and can be left in the ground all the year round. Strong plants from 3 inch pots.	.....25	2.50
ANTIRRHINUM NANUM <i>Daphne</i> . Carmine rose suffused with white. Very pretty. 1-2 feet.	.....25	2.50
Niobe. Dark velvety red with white throat. Beautiful. 1½ feet. Strong plants of each variety.	.....25	2.50
ARGEMONE <i>Platyceras</i> (Prickly Poppy). The introducers say a true perennial Argemone Platyceras under which name the annual Argemone Grandiflora is offered. The flowers resemble those of the Romneya Coulteri. Their purple and yellow centers make a lovely contrast with the white flowers and prickly bluish-green foliage. A very attractive plant. 1 foot.	9-10.....25	2.50
ARMERIA <i>Cephalotes Rubra</i> . Flowers deep rich red; very showy and attractive. Very useful for the rockery. 1 foot.	6-7.....25	2.50



Armeria, *Cephalotes Rubra*.



Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum Plenum—New Double Hardy Marguerite.

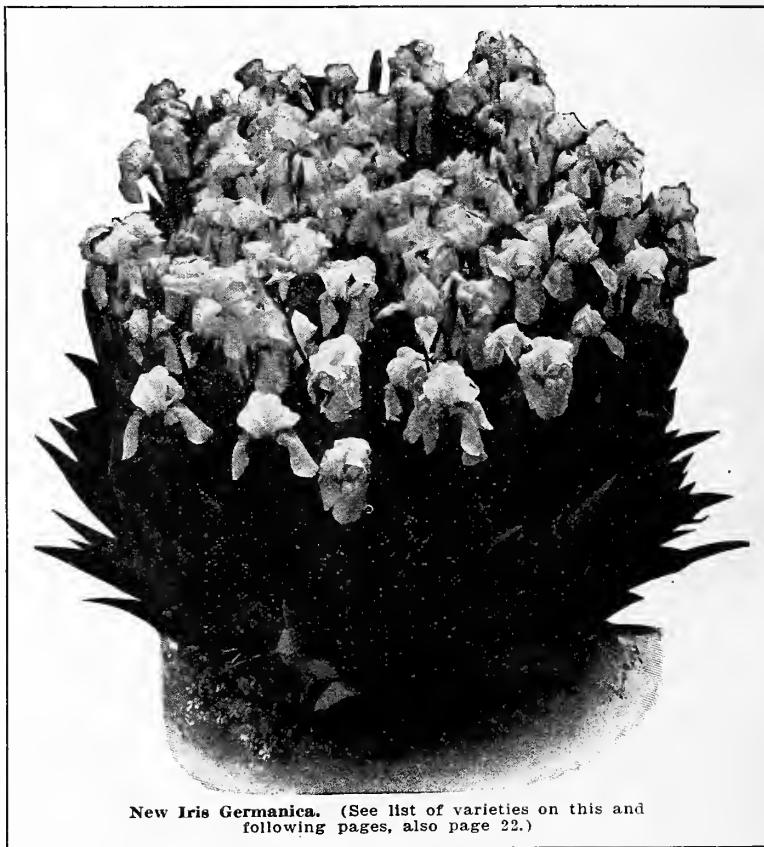
	Each	Doz.
BUDDELLIA Globosa (Orange Ball Tree). Bright orange marble shaped heads of flowers, sage like foliage. A very handsome shrub. 10-12 feet.....		\$0.50
CARDAMINE Pratensis f. pl. (Double Cuckoo Flower). Double lilac flowers in heads on the top of leafy spikes. 1 ft. 6-7	.25	\$2.50
CERASTIUM Arvense (Snow in Summer). Close prostrate green foliaged plant covered with masses of white flowers in early summer. A fine plant for banks and bedding. 9 inches. 6-7.....	.15	1.50
CHRYSANTHEMUM Leucanthemum Plenum. (Double Hardy Margarite.) A fine full hardy double Margarite producing snow white flowers resembling a double white Pyrethrum, (see cut) on long stems throughout June. If the stems are cut back when it shows signs of seedling it will flower again during August. 18 inches. 6-7. 3 inch pot plants.....	.35	3.50
CORIARIA Terminalis. A Japanese plant with terminal bunches of waxy yellow berries like currants. 2 to 3 feet. 7-8.....	.25	2.50
CORYDALIS (Fumitory). <i>Cheilanthes</i> . Beautiful fern-like light green foliage and numerous spikes of bright yellow flowers in great profusion. 1 foot. 5-9.....	.25	2.50
<i>Lutea</i> (Wall Fumitory). Pretty yellow flowers; fern-like foliage; soon establishes itself in masses on old walls from its self-sown seed. 1 foot. 4-6.....	.25	2.50
HELENIUM Autumnale <i>Gartensonne</i> . A new introduction with flowers of a brilliant golden yellow color with a velvet brown center. It flowers 2 to 3 weeks earlier than the other sorts, viz., at the end of August, continuing until the end of November. 3-4 feet. 8-11.....	.50	5.00
HELIANTHEMUM Amabile f. pl. Flowers double orange tinged rose. Of very good form and very pretty. 6 inches. 6-7.....	.25	2.50
Orange Double. Flowers bright orange and very attractive. 6 inches. 6-7.....	.25	2.50
HELICHRYSUM Augustifolium (Perennial Everlasting). A beautiful plant with long narrow silvery leaves with pure white flowers, 1½ inches across. One of the everlasting family. 2½ feet. 9-10.....	.25	2.50
HELXINE Solieri . A dense emerald green carpeter, which grows at a tremendous rate. First class for shady places and planting on walls and rockeries. 2 inches. 6-8.....	.25	2.50
HEMEROCALLIS (Queen of May). Deep orange, one of the best, very strong and showy. 3-4 feet.....	.25	2.50

	Each	Doz.
HEUCHERA SANGUINEA <i>Pluie de Feu</i> . Flowers brilliant fiery scarlet and very free flowering. 1½ feet. 6-8.....	.25	\$2.50
— Spendens . A bright crimson variety of <i>H. Sanguinea</i> , but the flowers are large and brighter. 2 inches. 7-8.....	.25	2.50
HUTCHINSSIA Alpina (Bluets). Snow white flowers resting on dense dark green carpets of miniature foliage. 4 inches. 4-7 .....	.25	2.50

Iris Germanica

Choice new varieties of recent introduction. Price, strong plants of the following varieties of German Iris, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen. See page 22 for general list of varieties.

Albatross. A beautiful variety. Standards white shaded the palest of blues; falls white veined and tipped rich purple. 20 inches. 6.
A. E. Barron. Standards dark bronze; falls white, veined and tipped crimson-brown. 10 inches. 5.
Astarte. Standards rosy lilac; falls claret-red. 2 feet. 5.
Aurea. Rich chrome-yellow, beautiful. 2 feet. 6.
Black Prince. Standards and falls deep violet-purple.
Boccage. Standards silvery lavender; falls claret-purple, reticulated white. 2½ feet. 5.
Canary Bird. Standards bright yellow; falls deeper yellow, with orange beard. 9 inches. 4-5
Cottage Maid. Standards silvery blue; falls white, freely reticulated violet; pretty. 22 inches. 4.
Dr. Bernice. Coppery-bronze; falls velvety-crimson. A handsome combination of color. 2 feet. 5.
Florence Wells. New. Standards soft mauve; falls deeper mauve. A large and free bloomer. 2½ feet. 6.
Garibaldi. Standards and falls silvery mauve. Showy. 2 feet. 4.
Gracchus. Standards clear yellow; falls marked red, reticulated white. Beautiful and free flowering. 1½ feet. 4.
Kathleen. A beautiful variety; standards and falls of a soft self rose-lilac. Extra fine. 2½ feet. 4.
Khedive. Soft lavender blue with bright orange beard; self color; fine effective variety. 2 feet. 5.
Lavatera. Standards lavender, veined purple; falls white, traced and tipped violet. Handsome. 2 feet. 5.
L'Innocence. Standards, pure white; falls, white, slightly veined orange. 1½ feet. 5-6.
Lohengrin. New. Enormous flowers of a rosy-lavender shade. 2½ feet. 6.
Loreley. Falls are deep ultra-marine blue, veined cream, margined light yellow which contrasts beautifully with the color of the falls.
Lutescens. Falls pale yellow; reflex halfway down. Standards bright canary-yellow. Very attractive and well adapted for planting in the front of hardy borders. 1 foot. 5-6.
Macrantha. Standards light blue; falls dark violet with large yellow crest, one of the largest flowered of all. 2½ feet. 5-6.
Mandraliscae. Rich lavender purple; large and handsome. 3 feet. 5.
Maori King (Bearded Flag). Extra fine. Flowers large golden-yellow; falls velvety maroon margined gold. 1½ feet. 4-5.
Miss Maggie. Standards silvery lavender; falls suffused self rose. Pretty. 2½ feet. 5.
Mrs. Neubronner. Flowers large, rich golden yellow, quite a new shade among the German Iris.
Princess Victoria Louise. Primrose yellow and reddish purple. Edged primrose.
Queen of the Gypsies. Standards smoky lavender-bronze; falls feathered and veined rich plum.
Rhein Nine. Falls mauve, edged and reticulated white; beautiful. 3½ feet. 5.



New Iris Germanica. (See list of varieties on this and following pages, also page 22.)

GERMAN IRIS—Continued

Sappho. Standards white frilled lilac; falls white frilled and reticulated at claw lilac. Large flower. 2 feet. 5.
Sir Walter Scott. Bronze, edged and veined purple.
Sylphide. White, frilled and shaded soft rose. 2½ feet. 5.
Teresita. Standards lavender flushed; falls crimson-purple. 2½ feet. 6.
Thorbeck. Falls rich violet purple. Standards white, reticulated white at base. Handsome. 3 feet. 5.
Troyana Superba. Standards soft blue; falls rich claret violet, large flower and free bloomer. 3 ft. 6.
Willie Barr. Standards French grey; falls white, freely traced violet. 1½ feet. 6.

IRIS *Intermedia*, *Ingeborg*. Pretty ivory white with an orange beard. Very free and dwarf. 12 to 18 inches. 5. 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

IRIS *Pumila* *Hybrida*, "Snowcup." Large pure white flowers. Standards and falls veined greenish-yellow toward the center. Flowering stalks 8 inches long. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

IRIS *Tectorum* (Japanese Roof Iris).

In China and Japan this Iris is used in country districts as a "coping" to hold down the straw thatch forming the roof of many a house. In this position it is said to grow freely and flower abundantly. A well-drained sandy soil and a sunny position are essential to successful outdoor culture; though grown as greenhouse subjects in pots no trouble is experienced. Flowers lovely pale blue with white crests. 25c each, \$2.50 dozen.

(For other Iris see page 22 of this catalogue.)

1. *Aoi-Gata*. Light navy with dark stripes.
2. *Aoi-no-uye*. Light blue.
3. *Ho-O-Miya*. Pink with darker stripes.
4. *Kagurajishi*. Red at border and light pink at center.
5. *Karako-asobi*. Navy blue, darker at edges with purple stripes.
6. *Kirin-Kaku*. Navy with variegated center.
7. *Kuko-Kumo*. Purple with dark stripes.
8. *Momiji-no-Taki*. Red with white center.
9. *Shigure-Momiji*. Pink and white variegated.
10. *Tai-Hei-Raku*. Dark purple with darker stripes.

Price of strong flowering roots of the above 10 varieties of Japanese Iris: 50c each; col. 1 each, 10 varieties for \$4.50.

Each Doz.

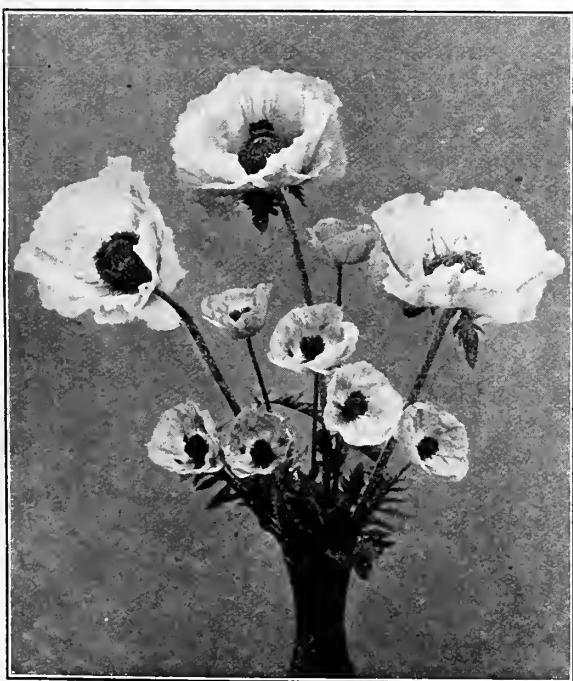
LAVANDULA *Munstead* (Large-flowered Early Dwarf Lavender). A charming variety, producing large spikes of sweet-scented bloom of a deeper shade than the old common Lavender and several weeks earlier; habit very dwarf. 1 ft... \$0.25. \$2.50

LAVATERA *Olbia* (Bush Mallow). A beautiful hardy perennial, with very large flowers of a pure rose-pink, produced on spikes 2 to 4 feet long. Summer... .25 2.50



Phlox Argillacea, the New Silvery-Lavender Phlox.

		Each	Doz.
LEIOPHYLLUM <i>Dendrum</i> (Sand Myrtle).			
Prostratum .	Evergreen, small oval leaves resembling dwarf box. White or light pink, small flowers. Fine for borders or rockeries, and thrives well in sunny or shady positions. Grows in dense depressed tufts. 6 to 8 inches. 5-6.....	\$0.15	\$1.50
LEONTOPODIUM <i>Alpinum</i> .	The true Edelweiss. 6 in. 7-8...	.25	2.50
LIGULARIA <i>Stenocephala</i> (Senecio).	A very ornamental foliage plant, especially in the bog garden. Large leaves. Spikes of golden yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 8-9.....	.25	2.50
LINUM <i>Narbonense</i> .	Large sky-blue flowers in abundance. A graceful plant for the border. 2 feet. 6-9.....	.25	2.50
LITHOSPERMUM <i>Prostratum</i> , Heavenly Blue .	A very beautiful and striking improvement on Prostratum. Flowers sky-blue. 4 inches. 8-10.....	.50	
MEGASEA <i>Speciosa</i> .	Foliage large attractive evergreen with massive spikes of crimson flowers. 1 foot. 6-7.....	.25	2.50
OENOTHERA <i>Eldorado</i> .	Brown-red foliage, golden yellow fringed flowers. A splendid plant. 7-8.....	.25	2.50
OLEARIA <i>Haastii</i> (Shrub).	Small greyish foliage, with small daisy like flowers which cover the bush in summer.....	.50	
OROBUS <i>Lathyroides</i> (Bitter Vetch).	A pretty perennial. Spikes of small bright blue flowers. Extra good for borders. 2 feet. 7-8.....	.50	2.50
Vernus .	One of the best bright blue and purple; a pretty plant with pinnate leaves. 1 foot. 6-7.....	.25	2.50
PAPAVER <i>Oriентale</i> , Brilliant .	Large fiery red flowers, on long slender stems. 2½ feet. 6-7.....	.25	2.50
Grootvorst .	Rich carmine flowers. 2½ feet. 6-7.....	.25	2.50
Lady Moore .	Without question the finest salmon pink yet introduced. Flowers measuring over 7 inches across with stems as stiff as bamboo.....	.35	3.50
Perry's White .	Splendid new variety resembling the well-known Mrs. Perry in habit and size of flower; a color pure satiny white with dark blotch.....	.35	3.50
Perry's Pigmy .	This variety is a forerunner of a new race introduced by Mr. Amos Perry of England. Many of the varieties grow less than a foot high and the flowers are not much larger than the Iceland Poppy. The colors ranging from pure white, pink and blush to deep crimson.....	.35	3.50
Princess Ena .	New. Light orange-salmon flowers of perfect form. 2½ feet. 6-7.....	.25	2.50
PHLOX <i>Argillacea</i> .	The new silvery-lavender phlox. It is not another variety of the common garden phlox, but an entirely new species—Phlox argillacea—found in the sand barrens of the Middle West. With a few specimens of this, you can make a section of your borders look like a snow-bank from the middle of May to August and if the plants are then cut back, they will bloom again in autumn. Old plants have from 50 to 75 stems each, simply loaded with blossoms of various shades of white, pale lavender and lilac. The plant is a perennial, absolutely hardy and especially good for dry situations. Single plants, 25c each; 3 for 70c; 12 for \$2.50. Extra large plants, 50c.		
Glaberrima <i>Hybrida</i> .	Bright purple flower in great profusion. A cross between Glaberrima and decussata. 4 feet. 7-10.....	.50	5.00
POTENTILLA , <i>Miss Willmott</i> (Cinquefoil).	A charming seedling from Formosa, being dwarf in habit and with brilliant cerise-colored flowers. One of the prettiest of the rock plants. 2 feet. 6-8.....	.25	2.50
POTERIUM <i>Sanguisorba</i> (Garden Burnet).	Old-fashioned herb used for chopping upon salads and for flavoring claret-cup.	.25	2.50
Obtusum .	A new introduction from Japan flowering for the first time at our Nurseries last year. Producing numerous spikes with laterals of lovely rose colored flowers. A very handsome and showy plant. 2-3 feet. 7-9.....	1.00	
PRIMULA , <i>Giant Polyanthus</i> <i>Primrose</i> .	A magnificent strain of many lovely colors and shades of orange, yellow, crimson, scarlet and red. Price of strong plants.....	.25	2.50
SPIRGULA , <i>Pilifera</i> <i>Aurea</i> .	Dense carpet of golden foliage, very free flowering, covered with pearly white flowers...	.25	2.50
THALICTRUM <i>Dipterocarpum</i> .	An improved Delavayii. Flowers reddish-violet with pale sulphur yellow centers. The whole plant is extremely light and graceful. 6 feet.....	.25	2.50
UMBILICUS <i>Cotyledon</i> , <i>Eubra</i> (Navel-wort).	Similar plants to the Houseleeks for dry sunny places in the rockery or for naturalizing on old stone walls. Flowers red. 1 ft. 7-8.....	.25	2.50



Oriental Poppies—Lady Moore and Pigmy.



A Rock Garden of Palisades Popular Perennials.

Palisades Collections of Perennials for Herbaceous Flower Borders and Rock Gardens

(SPECIALY SELECTED FOR COLOR EFFECT)

Plants sufficient to plant borders of any size supplied with Plan and Planting List complete at the rate of \$60.00 per 100 square yards of border. For example:

100 square yards of border will take 600 plants 18 inches apart at 10c each—\$60.00

50 square yards of border will take 300 plants 18 inches apart at 10c each— 30.00

25 square yards of border will take 150 plants 18 inches apart at 10c each— 15.00

The plants supplied for each border as correctly named, and in order to facilitate planting according to List, each label bears (in addition to the name) a number which corresponds with a similar number on the Plan and Planting List. See pages 64 and 65 of this catalogue for example.

The selections for these Border Collections are specially prepared to meet our customers' individual requirements as regards situation, special color combinations, period of blooming—whether continuous or particularly in Spring, Summer or Autumn, etc., and any instructions given with order will receive most careful attention.

When the planting of the border is left entirely to us, complete harmony of color effect throughout the whole season, including a good selection of plants adapted for cutting, will have first consideration.

These Herbaceous Flower Borders require very little attention after planting, but are benefited by a light mulch of good stable manure during winter. Before planting the ground should be deeply dug, well-decayed manure being added.

In ordering, the length, width and aspect of border should be stated, with a rough outline drawing; state if exposed or partially shaded. An open, sunny position is generally most satisfactory.

Palisades Collections of Hardy Perennials

Our Selection of Varieties

Specially adapted for cutting and border decoration.

100 in 20 or more beautiful named varieties for \$10.00
12 in 12 or more beautiful named varieties for 1.50

Half collections or larger size collections
supplied at same rate.

Palisades Collections of Rock Plants

Our Selection of Varieties

Suitable for rock garden and crevices in retaining walls.

100 in 20 or more beautiful named varieties for \$10.00
12 in 12 or more beautiful named varieties for 1.75

Half collections or larger size collections
supplied at same rate.

For Other Collections See Page 1

Our prices do not include Express charges. Except on small packages it is not only **cheaper** but delivery is **more prompt** and plants arrive in **better condition** when sent by Express. To customers living at great distances we can ship a smaller grade of plants by parcel post if wanted, and if 20% of their cost is added for postage when remitting.

THE PATHWAY TO PERENNIALS LEADS
STRAIGHT TO THE PALISADES
NURSERIES, SPARKILL, N.Y.



Part of Highway of Perennials leading to Hampton Court Palace, London. By planting this spring, a similar effect can be produced by summer.

What's In a Name?



DUTCHMAN was once asked by a visitor why he called his boy Peter; and he very characteristically answered, "Vhy, pecause, dat iss hees name!"

So when we are confronted with the difficult and apparently meaningless botanical names of plants, we wonder why they have been called them, and have not appeared in the books and catalogues under their popular English nicknames instead. We are prone to be a little impatient as we laboriously spell out the long, unsympathetic-sounding words, that seem so poorly to fit the dainty blooms they represent. But we must think, as we write, of the wealth of tradition and folk-lore, and the poetry that lies in those names. To the ancient

Greeks and Romans, they who in most cases named the plants originally, the names each expressed something characteristic of the plants to which they were attached. It was either a characteristic of appearance or use, or the resemblance of the plant to some object; while in some cases, the name was that of a mythological person whose story was entwined with that plant.

We have recognized the fact that we no longer speak Latin or Greek, but English, and so we have, with considerable work and effort, undertaken to translate the names into a form more of us can understand. In our limited space, we must necessarily make such remarks brief; but still, we feel that even the few words of explanation will make these hardy perennials more dear to us; and the catalogue of much more value to the student and lover of this class of plants.

Palisades Popular Perennial Collections For a Sunny, Shady or Partially Shady Border, or Rockeries

1— 12 Hardy Perennials for Sunny or Shady Border in 12 Choice Named Varieties for.....	\$ 1.75
2— 25 Hardy Perennials for Sunny or Shady Border in 12 Choice Named Varieties for.....	3.25
3— 50 Hardy Perennials for Sunny or Shady Border in 25 Choice Named Varieties for.....	6.00
4—100 Hardy Perennials for Sunny or Shady Border in 50 Choice Named Varieties for.....	10.00

5— 12 Hardy Rock Plants for Sunny or Shady Rockery in 12 Varieties for.....	\$ 1.75
6— 25 Hardy Rock Plants for Sunny or Shady Rockery in 12 Varieties for.....	3.25
7— 50 Hardy Rock Plants for Sunny or Shady Rockery in 25 Varieties for.....	6.00
8—100 Hardy Rock Plants for Sunny or Shady Rockery in 50 Varieties for.....	10.00

When Ordering, Give Number and Collection Wanted and Say if for Sunny or Shady Position

Cultural Directions for the Perennial Garden

Extract from a paper read at the recent annual convention of The Canadian Horticultural Association by W. J. Potter, Parks Department, Toronto, Ont.

THE MOST beautifully wrought bedding plant scheme cannot compare with a well-designed perennial garden, with its daily surprises and new faces to welcome us. One week it is a riot of color and the next something different. It presents an ever-changing succession, commencing before the winter snows have melted, until Jack Frost calls a halt in the Fall. This is one reason why we should grow more of this class of plants. Another reason is that they fill the bill in every size of a garden, from the capacity of a few dozen, for the cottage, to the broad acres of the millionaires.

The preparation of the soil for a planting of perennials should be most thorough in every detail, if we expect results that shall excel. The work should be of a permanent character. The plan that I have generally adopted I find works well.

Prepare the beds in the Fall by trenching or digging two spades deep. This breaks up the sub-soil. It should be dug and left in a rough condition, at the same time incorporating plenty of good rotten manure, or half-rotted leaves, or both, if the soil is very heavy. This makes the best medium for growing perennials. Give a good application of charcoal, peat moss, fibre or better still, plenty of good, tough sod. These materials will act as mechanical agents to the soil, as well as give fertility, and at the same time will tend to increase its effectiveness as a drouth resister, and a storehouse for plant food for many years.

Deep cultivation is very essential as many of our best perennials are deep-rooting; for example, the Leguminosae, Malvaceae, Campanulas, and many others. Nothing suits them better than to get down to the cool reservoirs of moisture and air spaces during the parching months of July and August. The extra trouble of deep cultivation will be amply repaid in the extra quantity and quality of the flowers. In addition they will require less attention as to watering, etc., especially if we have to depend on the rainfall. Trenching not only opens up the soil and allows freedom of root action, but also drains the soil in Winter, and renders it moist in Summer. The action on the pores of the soil is similar to the action of warm air in contact with a cooler surface or body.

If the ground is of a very sandy nature it is better to neutralize it by the action of cow manure (if procurable). Heavy clay loam with the sod left on is preferable. Wood ashes or lime applied at the time of preparation is also good, as it has a binding effect on the soil, and being very "leachy," heavy mulching at all times is necessary for the best success. In Summer it prevents too rapid evaporation and provides a constant stimulus. It acts also as a protection in Winter.

I am rather in favor of nitrogenous manures for perennials, especially in the growing of the heavier varieties, although it is necessary to give a liberal dressing of bone meal or granulated bone annually, as leguminous and woody plants depend on the lime salts and phosphoric acid contained therein. On the other hand, there are some plants that do not like lime, e. g., the Foxglove, but they are few in number.

There are two general methods in the planting of a perennial garden. The first is by arrangement of colors for certain sections or divisions. Of course in each case the aim is to have continuity of bloom for the entire season, so arrange the height, natural position, etc. This method might suit those who are partial to certain colors and shades and is easily accomplished.

Color planting is more suitable for large gardens, where the eye rests on the whole, or greater part of the scheme. It also includes the choice and use of two colors or combinations, such as pink and blue (light), cream and purple, golden yellow and deep blue, or orange and medium blue; or a gradual blending down from an intense color, using several intermediate shades. The yellow and orange shades always look well and if separated in good generous blocks, cannot help but be effective. Blocks of white flowers or green ornamental foliage will act as a foil where it is necessary to use strong colors in heavy masses, reds and scarlets for example, that is if both meet the eye at the same time. The blue Delphiniums, white and pink Hollyhocks afford an example of good tones, but keep the reds and maroons away. Gypsophila and purple Delphiniums form an aesthetic combination. Place Golden Coreopsis against heavy foliage and deep shadows. Plant Foxglove among an undergrowth of dwarf material or among evergreens in groups. The composite flowers offer many delightful combinations. One cannot err in their use as the colors, for the most part, can be called relative or harmonious. Examples include Heliopsis and Callimeris incisa, Stokesia and Shasta Daisy. These can be used also with Golden Anthemis. Rudbeckia purpurea and Rudbeckia fulgida or subtomentosa harmonize, and so on "ad infinitum."

Collections of Phlox show off to much advantage if separated as to color, the scarlets from the magentas and pinks from the purples. Use the white forms between.

The second method of planting may appeal to those who want to form collections without regard to color arrangements. If so, use plenty of green foliage as a foil and background. This method is the planting of each genera or family in separate masses or irregular bays in conformity with the size and shape of that portion of the bed to be planted. When following this



The Perennial Garden, the Most Attractive Spot in the Home Grounds

method, make a sketch or drawing to scale and have the framework laid out first with the space allotted to each group. Then plant evergreen shrubs at vantage points. These not only act as foils to certain colors and forms, but also afford shelter in Winter from cutting winds and in Summer from hot sun for shade loving plants.

There are many genera which will thus make a continuous show of bloom by judicious placing and the use of the proportionate number. Take Veronica, for example. The first one blooms in the Spring, and so on till Fall, without a blank. Phlox are the same, starting with *P. ovata*, and followed by *Arendsii*, *suffruticosa*, and *decussata*, giving an unending succession till October. Rudbeckia, *Helianthus*, *Spiraea*, *Aconitum*, *Campanula*, *Helenium*, *Inula*, *Pentstemon*, *Lychinis*, *Lilium*, *Aquilegia*, *Gypsophila* and many other families not including continuous bloomers, can be used in this way. If by chance there happens to be any blank spaces, any of the continuous bloomers in the list fill the bill.

Propagation may be done in a number of ways. The most generally adopted method is by seeds. These should be sown early enough to form good, strong plants by October so as to enable them to stand the Winter. About June will usually suffice for many. I prefer sowing most everything in the Spring, as it takes a long time for many to form good crowns, and it is better to err on the side of size than lose your stock through the Winter. Phlox are better sown in the Fall as soon as ripe. This is true also of a few other hard seeds, as many will not keep, such as *Aquilegia*, *Myosotis* and *Primula*. These must be sown as soon as possible. This method applies only to stocks which come true from seed or with which there is no regard for mixture. Any choice varieties, such as *Phlox*, *Delphinium*, *Gaillardia*, etc., are better raised from cuttings or divisions.

Cuttings are made early in the Spring. A frame or greenhouse is a necessary adjunct for the purpose. By Wintering such stocks inside a cold house, they can be raised wholesale, and indeed many will bloom the first season. These cuttings should be taken as short as possible on the side growths or when first starting to grow. Others can be multiplied from the roots, as having running fleshy roots they can be cut up in small pieces, for example, *Gaillardia*, *Dicentra*, *Lythrum*, *Peony*, *Poppies*, etc.

Many perennials can be increased by a system of layers without much trouble, including the dwarf cushion plants, such as *Arabis*, *Campanula Carpatica*, *Dianthus* and others. All that is necessary to do is to cover the plants with sand or sandy soil so as to form a mound, but not so thick as to bury the plant. Merely fill up the intervals between the leaves and stems. Some plants are better propagated by earthing up the stems in a similar way; for example, tree *Paeonies*, and some others of a semi-shrubby nature.

The majority of herbaceous perennials are easily increased in smaller quantities by simple division of the roots. Those which have a heavy mass of fibrous roots can be increased in the Fall. Indeed, this method of dividing the roots should be carried out every few years, as the quality is better. If this is neglected, the clumps get hollow and woody in many cases, and are liable to run out. These include *Pyrethrums*, *Delphiniums*, *Phlox*, *Pentstemon*, *Platycodon*, *Aquilegia*, *Aster* and a host of others. A constant keeping up of the utmost vigor of your plants is essential both for quality and because they are then less liable to suffer from insect attacks.

It is not the intensity of our cold Winters that ruins many plants, but the dry, strong winds in early Spring, as well as the fact that water remains on the crowns and forms ice, thus suffocating them. To avoid much of this trouble see that your border is well drained and encourage as much of nature's covering—snow—as possible. To this end do not clean the border off too clean and bare in the Fall; in fact, no more than is necessary. The more material that is left on in the way of a rough coating of leaves, etc., the more snow is liable to find a lodgment. In the case of evergreen plants, I find that pieces of hemlock or spruce branches placed around them helps wonderfully. Do not cover these evergreen plants with a heavy mulch, as it will do more harm than good. They need air at all times.



General List of Hardy Perennials, including New, Rare and Meritorious Varieties

EXPLANATION—The first set of numerals following descriptions refers to the height of the plant. The second set of numerals refers to the season of bloom, each month being represented by a number from 1 to 12; thus 5-6 would mean blooming in May-June. Plants marked with an asterisk (*) we can furnish Seed. See List of Home Grown Perennial Seeds enclosed.

*Acanthus - Bear's Breech

From Greek, a spine, referring to the spiny character of the leaves of some of the species.

Striking foliage plants, which because of their bold habit are most suited for isolated tufts, backgrounds of borders, or the wild garden. Require a winter protection. The leaf of this plant, of a beautiful dark green and deeply cut, forms the famous design for the top of the Corinthian column in classic architecture.

latifolius. Variety of *A. mollis*, larger and more robust. Most preferable form for subtropical gardening; requires a warm, sunny spot. White and pink. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

mollis. (Soft.) Deeply cut heart-shaped leaves; sunny situation; does well as a window plant.

Purplish rose. 3 feet. 8.

Price of strong plants of both sorts, from 4 to 5 in. pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.; 3 in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

*Achillea - Milfoil; Yarrow

Named after Achilles, the Greek hero, who was said to have first discovered its medicinal qualities. Hardy herbaceous border and alpine plants of easy culture. Dwarf forms excellent for bedding and taller ones for the wild garden.

Eupatorium. Parker's Variety (Giant Golden Yarrow.) Neat foliage; bright yellow, flat flower heads. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

filipendula. (Noble Yarrow.) Finely cut foliage; golden yellow head of flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9.

Millefolium Cerise Queen. Flowers bright cherry-red. 2 feet. 4-10.

-roseum. (Rosy Milfoil.) Foliage finely cut deep green; corymbs of deep rose colored flowers for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. 4-6.

Ptarmica Boule de Neige. (Ball of Snow.) Very full, double, of the purest white, borne freely all summer. 2 feet. 5-9.

-The Pearl. Pure white double flowers in dense clusters; fine for cutting purposes and cemetery use. 2 feet. 6-10.

-Perry's White. The introducer claims this new sort will supersede all other varieties. Pure white flowers over an inch across, broad overlapping petals. For cutting there is nothing better among the hardy plants for design work. 1 to 2 feet. 5-9. Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Tomentosa. (Wooly Yarrow.) Dwarf evergreen for edging; flat heads of golden flowers and prostrate dark green foliage. For dry spots in the rock garden. 1 foot. 5-8.

*Aconitum - Monkshood, Wolfbane

From Aconae, a harbor in Heraclea, where this plant grows in vast quantities.

Interesting perennial with bold spikes of helmet-shaped blossoms fine for cutting. Used in the shady border. Tuberous roots very poisonous.

Autumnale. Flowers large, of a violet blue color, and late bloomer. 4 to 5 feet. 9.

ACONITUM—Continued.

Fischeri. Stout spikes of large, clear blue flowers and bright, glossy foliage. 3 feet. 9.

Lycocotonum pyrenaicum. Soft yellow flowers, used for cutting. 4 feet. 6-7. Price of strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Napellus. Large, dark blue flowers. 4 feet. 8.

-albus. White flowered form of *Napellus*. 4 feet. 8.

-Roseus. Rose colored flowers. 4 feet. 8.

-bicolor. Blue and white, fine for cutting, and one of the prettiest of the Aconites. 4 feet. 8.

Spark's Variety (Helmet Flower). Very beautiful deep blue flowers, in fact, the darkest blue of all Aconitums. Suitable for a shady situation. 1½ feet. 6.

Uncinatum (Wild Monkshood). A vigorous growing variety inclined to climb, with large, deep blue flowers. 3 to 5 feet. 6-9.

Volvulus Latisectum. (Climbing Monkshood.) Flowers of a soft violet blue shade. 8 to 10 feet. 8-10. 25 cts. each.

Wilsonii. Recently introduced here from Northern China, this variety with its pale blue-violet flowers makes a sturdy and beautiful growth, reaching a height of 6 feet. 9-10. Price of strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

*Actaea - Baneberry, Herb Christopher

From Greek *aktaia*, an Elder, because of its resemblance to the foliage of that plant.

Native border plant, with dense showy spikes of white blossoms, followed in mid-summer by showy berries. For shady places beneath trees or in the shady border.

Japonica. See *Cimicifuga Simplex*.

Spicata alba. Bunches of pure white berries on red stems. 3 to 4 feet. 6.

-rubra. (Red Baneberry.) Rich scarlet berries in long, dense spikes. 3 to 4 feet. 6.

*Adenophora - Gland Bell Flower

From Latin, meaning to bear a gland, as this plant does in the blossom.

Hardy border plants, very similar in habit, shape and flower to the Campanulas. Flowers blue, nodding, are produced freely in mid-summer in slender but stiff panicles. Require warm, sunny situation.

Potanini. A very graceful loose spike of pale blue, bell-shaped flowers. Shrubby habit. Newly brought in from Turkestan. 30 inches. 7-9.

Megalanthia (Gland Bell Flower). A charming perennial with large Campanula-like flowers in great profusion from June until October. Color of flower china-blue. 18 inches. 50 cts. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



Aconitum Bicolor.



Anchusa Dropmore Variety in Nursery Row (See page 5).

***Adonis - Flower of the Gods; Bird's Eye**

According to Greek myth, Adonis was a favorite of Venus, who after his death was changed into the blossom bearing his name. One of the loveliest of the spring-flowering perennials, thriving equally in full sun or partial shade.

Amurensis (Bird's Eye). Early Spring flowering plant. Flowers large single yellow. 1 foot. 2-3. 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen. —fl. pl. A fine perfect double form of the above with flowers, partially green and yellow. 1 foot. 2-3. Price, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Vernalis. Charming rock plant. Flowers large and yellow. 9 to 12 inches. 3.

Aegopodium**Goatweed; Bishop's Weed**

From Greek, aix—goat; podium—a little foot; referring to the shape of the leaflets.

Trailing hardy perennials, rapid grower, with ornamental foliage. Fine for covering waste places.

Podogaria variegata. Variegated form of the European plant which makes attractive mats of white-margined foliage. Flowers white. 1 foot. 6-8.

Aethionema*Persian Candytuft**

From aitho—to scorch, and nema—a filament; probably referring to the tawny or burnt appearance of the stamens.

Dwarf shrubs for the hardy herbaceous border or rockery. Prefer a light, dry, sunny slope where they grow compact and branched for many successive years. Keep in water a long time if cut.

Grandiflorum. Flowers of a warm shaded rose, in numerous crowded terminal racemes. Spreading, bushy form, well suited for the rockery. 18 inches. 5-8. Price for strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Aetheopappus - Aetheopappus

From the Greek, referring to the tawny or burnt appearance of the pappus.

A perennial from the Caucasus which greatly resembles the annual Sweet Sultan, is hardy, and desirable as a cut flower as well as a border plant.

pulcherimus. Rosy-red flowers on long stems; fine for cut bloom as they last long in water. Thistle-like foliage. 2 to 3 feet. 9-10. Price for strong plants, 25 cts. each.

***Agrostemma - Rose Campion**

From Latin, agros—a field, and stemma—a crown; alluding to the beauty of the flowers which were formerly made into crowns and garlands.

Hardy evergreen perennials, of easy culture and well adapted for borders. Very pretty, free-flowering plants. Specially good for naturalizing on dry hillsides.

Coronaria atrosanguinea. (Mullein Pink). Flowers rosy-crimson; stems woolly, with leathery leaves. 1 to 2 feet, 7. —alba. White flowers, silvery tomentose leaves. 1 to 2 feet. 7. —bicolor. Flowers white and red. 1 to 2 feet. 7.

Ajuga - Bugle Weed

Meaning not yoked; this refers to the shape of the calyx. A creeping perennial, useful in the rockery and as a bedding plant in shady locations where grass does not thrive.

Genevensis. Flowers varying from blue to rose color and white; in dense, showy whorls almost covering the foliage; stems erect. 6 inches to 1 foot. 5.

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Allium - Chives

From the Latin, meaning hot or burning; alluding to the well-known properties of the Onion tribe, to which this plant belongs. Bulbous plants with flat, broad and smooth leaves, and very attractive flowers.

Moly. A very old favorite; bright-flowered and fine in masses; hardy with us. Flowers bright yellow, very numerous in a dense umbel. 10 to 15 inches. Early spring.

***Alstromeria - Chilian Lily**

In honor of Baron Alstromer a Swedish botanist, friend of Linnaeus.

Tall, handsome, lily-like plants, with leafy stems and terminal umbels of richly colored flowers. Very effective in masses. Excellent also as pot plants. At one time no garden was perfect without some of these showy plants. Root requires deep planting and an abundance of water.

Chilensis (Chilian Lily). Flowers blood-red or pink, variegated with yellow lines. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Psittacina. Flowers dark crimson splashed with mahogany; very curious. 3 feet. 6-8.

Versicolor (Lily of the Incas). Flowers yellow with purple marking, very floriferous and beautiful. 2 to 4 feet. 7-9.

***Alsine - Chickweed**

From the Greek for a shady place, referring to the kind of habitat the plant loves.

Little creeping plants that are very pretty for the rockery or for edging the border.

pinifolia. Trailer with pure white flowers of tiny size. Prostrate. 6-9. Strong pot plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Althea Rosea - Hollyhock

See page 21 in Catalogue.

***Alyssum - Rock Mad Wort**

Meaning to take away rage; supposed by the ancients that the plant allayed anger.

Dwarf, shrubby, branching perennials, with small heads of flowers, and hairy stems; excellent plants for the rockery or for the front of borders. Sunny situation.

argenteum (Silver Madwort). Masses of silvery-gray foliage and heads of yellow flowers; fine for rock work. 6 inches. 5-8.

Rostratum. Flowers deep yellow in dense heads. 1 foot to 20 inches. 6-7.

Saxatile compactum (Gold Dust). A wonderful and very showy spring plant for the rockery or border. Flowers golden yellow, in close, flat heads. 1 foot. 4.

—fl. pl. A beautiful new double-flowered form of the above, producing masses of bright yellow flowers. 6 inches. 4. Price for strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. See illustration.



Hardy Amaryllis Hallii, or Lycoris.

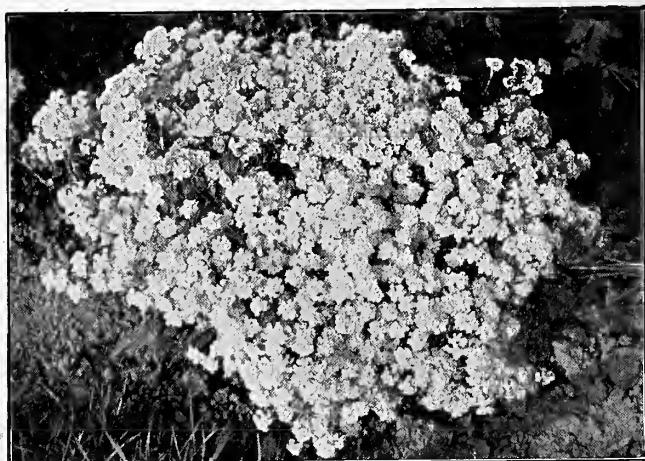
Amaryllis - Amaryllis

(Also Lycoris Squamigera)

From the name of a country woman named by Theocritus and Virgil.

Wonderfully beautiful plants with large, sweet scented, lily-like flowers, in loose umbels on long, slender, upright stems. Come from China and Japan.

Hallii. (See illustration.) Newly introduced from Japan and perfectly hardy; flowers rosy-lilac; banded yellow and very fragrant. 2 feet. 7-8. Price of large sized bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100.



Alyssum Gold Dust fl. pl. (Alyssum or Mad Wort).

*Anemone - Windflower

From anemos—wind; the greater part of this species grow in elevated places where they are much exposed to the wind. The Anemones divide themselves into the Alpine varieties or spring and summer varieties, and the Japanese varieties, which bloom in the fall.

JAPANESE VARIETIES. One of the most gorgeous of the hardy garden perennials, as well as one of the most useful and desirable, as they bloom from August until the frost kills them, filling the garden with beauty at a trying time of the year. These are of inestimable value as cut flowers.

Alba. (Honore Joubert). The old Japanese white Anemone, very useful for cutting; flowers pure white. 3 feet. Fall.

Alice. Large silvery-rose flowers. 3 feet. Fall. Price for strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Coupe d'Argent. A very pretty plant having large creamy white flowers with three or four rows of slightly undulated petals. 3 feet. Fall.

Geante des Blanches. One of the largest and best of the whites, on long, strong stems for cutting. 3 feet. 9-10. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Japonica Crispa (Crested Japan Windflower). Very distinct variety, flowers light rose, finely cut and crested foliage resembling parsley. Very ornamental. 2 feet. 10. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Kreimhilde. A fine semi-double, fully open flower of reddish-lilac color, of good substance and very large. 2 to 3 feet. 9-10.

Lady Ardilaun. Producing an abundance of pure white semi-double flowers, excellent for cutting; a strong grower. 4 feet. Fall.

Mont Rose. A very pretty form bearing semi-double pink flowers in autumn. 3 feet.

Prince Heinrich. Large, very double, deep rich crimson flowers; free flowering. 2 feet to 3 feet. Fall.

Queen Charlotte. Large, delicate daybreak pink flowers of great substance and perfect form; stems stout and erect, a lovely variety prized for cutting. 3 feet. Fall.

Rosea Superba. Large delicate rose flowers on rigid stems. 4 feet. Fall.

Rubra. (Brilliant.) Beautiful rosy-red; stamens bright yellow. 2 feet. Fall.

Whirlwind. Bearing large snow-white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy bracts. 3 feet. Fall.

ALPINE VARIETIES OF ANEMONES. This group contains some of the loveliest of our spring and summer flowering plants. They are useful in the border, but if naturalized in shady groves, the effect produced is not easily forgotten. Fine for cutting.

Nemerosa (Wood Anemone). Beautiful white flowers; in shaded shrubbery. 6 inches. 3.

—fl. pl. Double form of the white Wood Anemone. 9 inches. 3.

Robinsoniana. Large azure-blue flowers. 9 inches. 4. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Pennsylvanica (Pennsylvania Anemone). Flowers white with a tinge of red on the under side. 18 inches. 5.

Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower). Beautiful and singular violet colored flowers of large size, covered, as also the foliage, with long silken hairs; seed heads are also very handsome and prized for cutting. 9 inches. 4-5.

—alba (White Swan). A pretty white-flowering form of the above, producing almost pure white blossoms in great profusion; a fine plant for rockery or border. 9 inches. 4-5. Price, large plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Sylvestris (Snowdrop Windflower). Pure satin-white, slightly drooping fragrant flowers, very large and borne on clean stems. 6 inches to 18 inches. 5-6. Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. See illustration.

—Elise Fellman. A double form of the above tall growing; continuous bloomer. 18 inches. 5-6. Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Anemonopsis - Anemonopsis

The name means like an Anemone, and refers to the resemblance between the two plants.

A Japanese species, smaller than the Japanese Anemones, with numerous drooping flowers on erect stems. Beautiful for border purposes, and now much planted in American gardens. Prefer partial shade.

macrophylla (large-leaved). Pale purple and lilac flowers in loose racemes. 2 to 3 feet. 7. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Amsonia - Amsonia

In honor of Chas. Amson, a scientific traveler in America.

Very pretty tough barked perennials, with terminal panicles of pale blue flowers of Eastern America and Japan; grown in the hardy border in half-shady positions, or the edges of shrubbery.

Salicifolia (Willow-leaved). Shrubby habit; holds its leaves late; light blue flowers with a white throat. 18 to 30 inches. Summer.

I thank you very much for your prompt attention to my small order. It will probably lead to larger in the future. The plants came to hand in good order and I placed them in the ground after the sun had gone down.—R. B. S., Suffern, N. Y., May 3.

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Anemone Sylvestris.

*Anchusa - Alkanet; Sea Bugloss

From anchusa—paint for the skin; referring to the use of the plant.

Very pretty hardy perennials with blue or purple flowers in racemes, of easy cultivation and preferring a sunny position. The honey bee is very fond of this species.

Italica Dropmore variety. A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials. 4 to 5 ft. See illustration, page 4.

—**Opal.** Large pale blue flowers, very beautiful. 3 to 4 feet. Summer.

myosotidiflora. A pretty Russian variety with large umbels of pale blue Forget-Me-Not-like flowers. 6 inches to 1 foot. 4-5. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.

Perry's Variety. An improved type of the Dropmore, with much larger flowers of a rich, deep blue in a handsome, well-spreading head. 3 to 4 feet. Summer.

*Anthemis - Chamomile

From Greek, anthemone—a flower; referring to their extreme profuseness of bloom.

Pyrethrum-like, heavy-scented plants, with many-flowered heads of golden centered flowers. Because of their continuous profuse blooming throughout the summer, they are very desirable.

Nobilis (Common Chamomile). Flowers with yellow disc and white rays. 1 foot. 7-9.

Tinctoria alba. Creamy white with yellow center. 18 inches. 7-8.

—**Grandiflora.** This is a great improvement over the original type as the flowers are very large, resembling a large yellow Marguerite in size, form and color, and is very free flowering. See illustration.

—**Kelwayii** (Golden Marguerite). Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. 3 feet. 6-9.

The plants and shrubs sent me in accordance with order received in good condition and are entirely satisfactory. So far as I am able to tell they are all O. K. Thanks for the extras sent.—Mrs. H. H. C., Champaign, Ill., April 25.

I wish to say that the stock you sent came as ordered and are a fine lot of plants. Thank you for sending such fine, strong specimens.—Mrs. S. W. B., Boston, May 4.

I wish to express my thanks to you for the fine plants received from your house and the perfect manner in which they were packed. I have received plants from half a dozen different houses in the East but not one could compare with the ones from your house. Will remember you with future orders.—Mrs. F. J. B., Tacoma, Washington, April 2.

The plants came Friday in excellent condition, and I was delighted with your promptness and efficiency in supplying my order, and greatly appreciate your generosity of the donation of the extra plants, which was a surprise. Hope to send you another order some time.—Miss Etell M. D., Albany, N. Y., Sept. 22.



Anthemis Grandiflora.



Long Spurred Aquilegia Haylodgensis and Digitalis.

Nivea Grandiflora. Fine, pure white, large flowers. Fine foliage.

Rose Queen. New splendid variety with flowers of a beautiful rose shade with centers and yellow anthers. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Skinneri. Flowers scarlet and yellow, long red spurs. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8.

Vulgaris (Common European Columbine). Very handsome species.

—*alba.* Flowers pure white. 2 to 3 feet. 4-8.

—*fl. pl.* Double white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 4-8.

Mixed Seedlings, all varieties, double and single—various colors.

* *Arabis* - Rock Cress; Wall Cress

From Arabia, where it is supposed to have originated.

Small trailing perennials grown mostly in rockwork and the alpine garden because of their natural hardihood and their early and profuse flowering habits.

Alpina Compacta. Pure white flowers in dense masses, for edging border, and lovely for cut blooms, lasting a long while in water. 9 inches. 3-5.

—*fl. pl.* Producing freely, sprays of double pure white, globular flowers, sweetly scented, valuable for cutting. 9 inches. 2-6.

Rosea. Flowers rosy-purple. 5 to 8 inches. 4-5. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Aralia - Aralia

Stately bold plants with attractive foliage and large panicles of small white flowers in early summer; used where tall striking effect is desired in the border.

Cashmeriana. Fine foliage; small white flowers. 5 to 8 feet. 5-7.

quinquifolia (Panax or Ginseng). A very interesting native hardy plant, from the fact that it is to the Chinese more than Quinine or any other drug is to the Americans, and is employed for all ills that flesh is heir to in China. It requires some special care in cultivation and is grown for profit more than ornament, but makes a most interesting plant to have among a collection in a hardy border. **1st, 2nd and 3rd size roots, 35c, 25c and 15c each.**

Arenaria - Sand Wort

From arena—sand, where most of the species grow.

Extremely pretty little alpine plants, with mats of white flowers, suitable for rockwork or alpine gardens.

Caespitosa (Tufted Sand Wort). A variety having very leafy stems; very dwarf mossy growth and white flowers; evergreen. 3 inches. 5.

montana (Mountain Sandwort). A prostrate creeping plant forming fine mounds smothered with large snowy-white flowers in early summer. Indispensable for the rock garden or border. 1½ to 3 inches. 6.

* *Armeria* - Thrift; Sea Pink

From *Flos Armeria*, the old Latin name for the flowers of a species of Pink.

A very interesting and pretty group of hardy alpine tufted perennials, with rosettes of narrow evergreen leaves on the ground, sending up a naked single scape on which is borne a compact head of flowers; excellent for a low edging to borders. Thrive well near the sea coast.

Formosa Hybrida. Flowers deep rose or crimson in a large, roundish head on erect stalk. 12 to 18 inches. 8-9.

maritima Lauchiana. Compact deep green tufts studded with spikes of fine crimson flowers. A valuable plant for permanent edging. 6 to 9 inches. 6-8.

—*Splendens.* Bright rosy pink flowers. 6 to 12 inches. 6-8.

—*alba.* Forming neat tufts studded with white flowers. 1 foot. 6-7.

Anthericum - St. Bernard's or St. Bruno's Lily

From Greek *anthos*—a flower, and *kerkos*—a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems.

Handsome border plants with charming flowers, valued for cutting; they are gems for naturalizing in the grass, etc. because of their exquisite snowy white flowers. They are also fine for lawn vases. Need plenty of water when in bloom.

Liliago (St. Bernard's Lily). Producing graceful spikes of starry white flowers. 2 feet. 5-8.

Liliastrum (St. Bruno's Lily). Very large, fragrant, lily-like, white flowers in loose spikes. 1 to 2 feet. 4-6.

—*Giganteum.* Scarce variety; gigantic form of the above; spikes of very large white flowers. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-6. **Price, strong roots, 40 cents each, \$4.00 per dozen.**

* *Aquilegia* - Columbine

From *aquilegus*—water drawer; referring to its fondness for moist places. The Columbines, upon which too much praise cannot be lavished, are graceful and hardy perennials, that will thrive in either sun or shade, and lend themselves to any form of planting. The dainty spurred blossoms, solitary or in clusters, seem like little butterflies ready to take wing at any moment.

Californica Hybrida. A very beautiful hybrid form, with the sepals and petals yellowish or tinged with orange, while the long, slender spurs are orange-red; it is one of the handsomest of all. 30 inches. 5-7.

Canadensis (Common American Columbine). Very pretty scarlet flowers mixed with yellow, long straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. 1 to 2 feet. 4-6.

Chrysanthia (Yellow Flowered Columbine). Sepals primrose yellow, spreading horizontally in full expansion, tinted claret at the tip; limb of petals deeper yellow; spur straight and very slender; stems many flowered. One of the finest of all hardy perennials for the border. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8.

—*fl. pl.* Double variety of the above. 30 inches. 5-8.

Coerulea (Rocky Mt. Columbine). Flowers several on a stem, blue and white, sometimes tinted with lilac or claret; spur very slender, green tipped. Very lovely for border or base of rockery. 9 to 15 inches. 4-7.

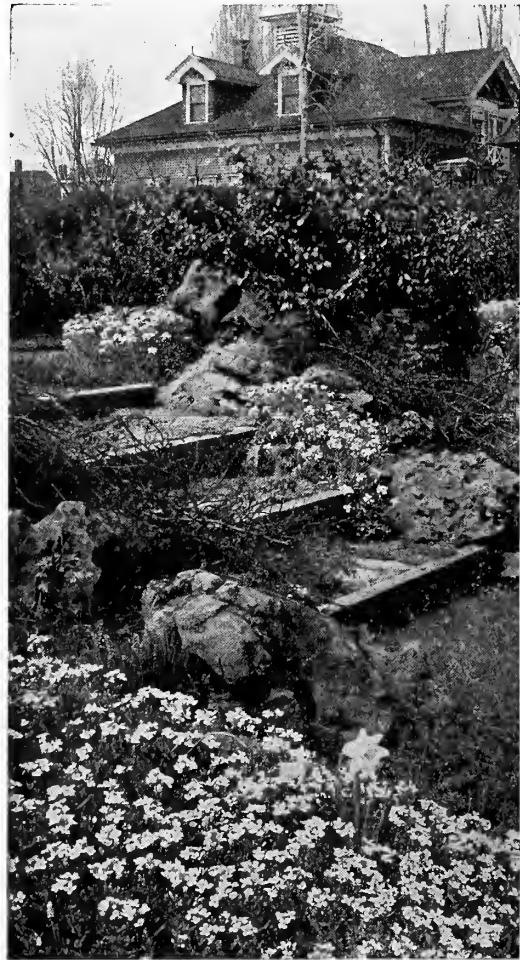
—*Hybrida. Count Zeppelin.* Numerous double flowers with blue sepals and snow-white petals. New. 2 feet. 4-7.

—*Haylodgensis.* Various shades of blue, pink and red, and long spurs. Flowers large. 2 feet. 4-7. See illustration.

—*Helenea.* A new hybrid with large blue flowers and wide expanded pure white corolla. 2 feet. 4-7.

Flabellata Nana. Dwarf early, fine white.

Glandulosa Major (Blue Siberian Columbine). An exquisite species bearing on slender stems large flowers of a bright lilac-blue, with a creamy white corolla; extremely pretty. 1 to 2 feet. 5-6.



Armeria in Rock Garden.

***Aster - Michaelmas Daisy; Perennial Aster**

From aster—a star; referring to the general shape of the flower heads.

These stand unrivaled for their brilliant shades of color and extreme profusion of bloom during the autumn months. They are invaluable for the border and for cut flowers. Very hardy and easily grown, they are deservedly the popular perennials that they are. The list of varieties below does not contain any of the weedy sorts, and the varieties are numbered, for convenience, 1, 2 and 3 to denote relative times of blooming.

Acris (1). Beautiful lavender-blue flowers produced in great profusion, of fine bush habit. 2 feet.

—**Nana (2).** Forming dainty little bushes covered with pretty lilac flowers. 6 inches to 1 foot.

Amellus Beata parfaite (1 and 3). Very large flower of fine dark violet; free flowering. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

—**Beauty of Ronsdorf.** A distinct novelty with large flowers, 2½ inches across, of a beautiful lilac-pink color; valuable for cutting. 15 inches. (1). Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

—**Perry's Favorite (1 and 3).** Erect flowers, medium size, reddish pink. Continuous bloomer. 3 feet.

—**Mad. E. Gauquin.** New. Fine red flower, much branched stem. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

—**Rudolph V. Goeth.** New. This variety is the largest of all the summer flowering kind; the color is lavender-blue, the flowers have a diameter of 2½ to 3 inches. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Amethystinus (3). Lovely amethystine blue. 4 feet.

Chapmani (2). Light ageratum-blue; large sprays. 5 feet.

Forget-Me-Not (2). This variety grows about 2 feet high; strong, stiff stems, branched and covered with myriads of small daisy-like flowers; white with brownish eye. A very attractive sort. 2 feet.

Gertrude (1). Foliage small and fine; habit graceful, smothered with a profusion of small, dainty, clear purple flowers.

Grandiflorus (3). Best and largest; dark violet flowers; late and free bloomer. 30 inches.

Laevius Calliope (2). Graceful sprays of large soft mauve flowers, valuable for cutting. 4 to 5 feet.

Novae Angliae (3). Immense heads of deepest clear purple flowers with yellow centers. 4 feet.

—**Beauty of Colwall (2).** Charming lilac-blue color, double flowers. 4 feet.

—**Melpomene (2).** Large bluish-purple flowers with orange centers, in long, graceful sprays. 5 feet.

—**Rubra (2).** Bright rich crimson flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

—**W. Bowman (3).** Large deep violet flowers; one of the latest to bloom and has flowers equal in size to any. 3 feet.

—**Climax.** A splendid new variety. Flowers light lavender blue, each 1¼ inches in diameter. 5 feet. 8-10.



Aster—Beauty of Colwall.

Novi, Belgii F. W. Burridge (2). Large soft heliotrope flowers; very fine. 4 feet.

—**Grace of Colwall (Novae Belgii).** Very large pale lavender flowers, double on opening; a splendid companion to Beauty of Colwall. 4 feet. 10. 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per doz.

—**Feltham Blue.** This is still the most decorative single perennial aster in existence. Large, feathery, slightly incurved, bright blue flowers with golden centers. Stems branching down to the ground. 4 feet. 9-10. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

—**Janus.** Loose heads of rich lavender flowers with red center; very attractive.

—**Mrs. Perry Improved.** This improved variety of the favorite Mrs. Perry is a lovely shade of rich rose; flowers over 1¾ inches across, and of a pretty, neat habit. 3 feet. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

—**Perry's Blue.** A great beauty. It's much branched, erect dark stems covered with rich lavender-blue flowers standing out alone, the effect being loose pyramidal heads.

—**Robert Parker (2).** Large sprays of beautiful, large, soft, lavender-blue flowers with yellow center; extra fine; a valuable cut flower. 5 feet.

—**Snowflake (2).** Pure snow-white; very free. 18 inches.

—**St. Egwin.** The best of the large soft pink flowered sorts of recent introduction; bushy habit. 3 feet.

—**Top Sawyer (2).** Large lilac flowers of perfect shape. 4 feet.

—**T. S. Ware (2).** Delicate rosy-lilac, large flowers; one of the best of its color. 3 feet 6 inches.

—**White Queen (3).** Large white, free flowering variety with broad petals. 4 to 5 feet.

Novelty (2). Intense mauve flowers. 2 feet.

Perry's Pink (2). Glistening reddish-pink, of medium size. 3 feet 6 inches.

Peter's White. Individual flowers, two inches across, the best pure white. 4 feet. 9-10. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Polyphyllus (1). Elegant foliage; small white flowers with lemon centers; very effective. 4 feet.

Patrinicoides (1). Small, pure white flowers; erect dwarf habit; is a continuous bloomer and makes a desirable border plant. 1 foot.

Tartaricum. An old but neglected species and very useful for its late flowering quality, coming as it does late in November when all other asters have ceased flowering. It is a tall and vigorous grower with strong self-supporting flower spikes, 5 to 6 feet high, terminating in branched corymbs of rosy-purple flowers.

Trinervis (3). Rich violet purple; distinct, large foliage. 1 to 2 feet.

ASTER, DWARF ALPINE VARIETIES.

June and July flowering; charming for rockwork.

Alpinus (Blue Mountain Daisy). Flowers bright purple. 6 inches. 6-7.

—**albus.** White flowers. 6 inches.

—**Goliath.** Rich violet-purple with yellow center. 9 inches.

—**Superbus.** Large bright blue flowers; very fine; good habit. 1 foot. 5-8.

—**Mesa Grande Speciosa Grandiflora.** Large dark blue flowers in great abundance. 18 inches. 7-8.

—**Sub-Coeruleus.** Bright mauve flowers with yellow centers. 2 feet.



Aster—St. Egwin. The best of the pink-flowering aster to date.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

Artemisia - Mugwort; Southernwood; Wormwood

From Artemis, one of the names for Diana, goddess of the moon. Aromatic herbs and low shrubs abounding in arid regions, useful in border for their foliage effects; small numerous nodding heads of inconspicuous flowers.

Abrotanum (Old Man). A shrub well known for its fragrance, with yellowish flower heads; foliage dark green, finely cut, aromatic. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Dracunculus (Tarragon; Estragon). Herb much used in France for flavoring purposes; small inconspicuous blossoms, but a delicate aroma to the leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 7-8.

Lactiflora (New). A good plant bearing spikes of fragrant white flowers and pretty green foliage. 4 feet. 8-9.

Purshiana. A white foliaged sort suitable for edging. 18 inches.

Stellariana (Old Woman). Silvery white, deeply cut foliage; yellow flower heads. 1 to 2 feet. Summer.

***Asclepias - Swallow Wort; Butterfly Weed**

Greek form of the Latin name for this species.

Very handsome border plants, with extremely showy flowers that attract the bees in large numbers; the stems secrete a milky juice when broken across.

Incarnata (Swamp Milk Weed). Numerous umbels of deliciously fragrant red or purplish flowers; leaves woolly. 4 feet. 7.

Tuberosa (Pleurisy Root). Very showy umbels of brilliant orange flowers; hairy leaves; favorite of the bees; dry situations. 1 to 2 feet. 7-9.

***Asperula - Woodruff; Waldmeister; May Wine Plant**

From asper—rough; in allusion to the leaves.

An old-fashioned favorite perennial, grown in the half-shade, whose leaves are used for flavoring the May wine in Germany, and when dried, like Lavender, they can be placed among clothes as they retain their fragrance for years.

Odorata (Sweet Woodruff). Very pretty little plant with snowy white flowers, scentless when fresh, but when dried, diffuses an odor like that of spring grass. Not only scents clothes, but said also to preserve them from moths. 6 to 12 inches. 5. Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

***Asphodelus - Asphodel; King's Spear**

From a—not, and sphallo—to supplant; meaning that in beauty of flowers it is not easy to supplant.

This is the Asphodel or King's Spear of the ancients. Homer mentions the Asphodel meadows of the dead, where heroes congregated in Hades. The Asphodel in Greek mythology was the peculiar flower of the dead, because its pallid yellow flowers are associated with desert places and tombs, where it grows in Greece.

Luteus. Tall spikes of bright yellow lily-like flowers, very fragrant; sword-like foliage; fine for border. 3 to 4 feet. 7-8.

***Astilbe - Goat's Beard; Meadow Sweet**

From a—without, and stilbe—brilliancy; in allusion to the inconspicuous flowers of some of the species.

Handsome bold border plants, producing graceful Spirea-like plumes; also fine for the waterside and for half-shady situations.

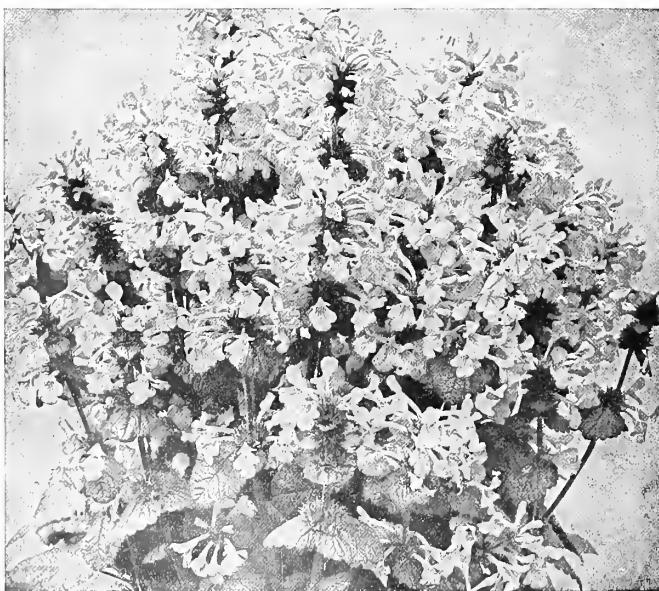
Dayidii. Elegant and tufted foliage and graceful spikes of reddish purple color. 5 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Grandis. Much branched stems densely covered with white flowers. 5 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Queen Alexandra. New Pink Spirea Japonica. Very fine new sort.

Peach Blossom. A very graceful plant, well furnished with erect plumes of the most lovely delicate flesh-rose flowers, borne on long flower stems. 2 feet. 6-7.

For other varieties, see also Spirea, page 36.



Betonica Grandiflora.

Astrantia - Master Wort

From astron—a star, and anti—in composition, signifying comparison; in reference to the appearance of the umbels of the flowers.

These curious perennials are suited for borders, banks and woodlands, preferring a damp position.

Major. Flowers of a curious silvery hue, shaded pink; excellent for shady borders and wild gardens. 1 to 2 feet. 5.

Aubretia - Rock Cress; False Wall Cress

Named after Claude Aubriet, the famous French botanical planter of the last century.

The most popular evergreen trailers, with dense, cushion-like growth of silvery foliage and wonderfully free flowering in the spring. Perfectly hardy. Planted in the crevices of old walls and on rock ledges it produces cascades of bloom.

Bougainvillei. An attractive dwarf plant with dark blue flowers. 3 inches. 2-6.

Crimson King. A fine new variety. Flowers dark fiery rose. 3 in. 4-6.

Deltaoides Grandiflora, Seedlings. Various colors. 4 inches. 4-7.

Hendersonii. Large, deep violet blue flowers; very vigorous. 2 to 4 inches. 2-6.

Lavender. Bright lavender blue. 3 inches. 4-6.

Moerheimi. Largest flowered Aubretia, having very fine pink flowers. 3 inches. 2-6.

Purple Robe. An effective and showy variety of great merit, having rich purple red flowers. 4 inches. 4-7.

Purpurea. Large purple flowers and more erect habit. 4 to 5 inches. 2-6.



Boltonia Latisquama Nana

***Auricula - Alpine Primrose**

The name means having ear-like appendages.

This favorite spring flower was at one time almost universally cultivated, but has of late years fallen into much neglect; it is now, however, happily regaining enthusiastic admirers. The Alpine varieties are very hardy and make most beautiful edging or rock garden subjects.

Alpine. (Alpine Primrose.) Center of flowers golden yellow or white, body color various shades from light blue to deepest purple. 3 inches. 4-5.

Bambusa - Bamboo Cane

From Bambu, the Malay name.

These should be used prominently in every large flower-garden and shrubbery border. Isolated clumps under large trees or by the side of streams or lakes are both useful and attractive treatments with this ornamental grass.

Metake. A handsome, hardy, dwarf, much-branched species, forming grand specimens and producing its flowers very freely. 4 to 6 feet. Price, strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

***Baptisia - False Indigo**

From Greek, Bapto—to dye; so named from the economic use of some of the species.

Baptisias, although rather shy bloomers, grow very freely and are very good for the border, where they prefer free exposure to the sun.

Australis. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes; good foliage. 4 to 5 feet. 6.

Tinctoria. Spikes of bright yellow blossoms. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

***Bellis - English Daisy**

From Latin, Bellus—pretty; in reference to the flowers.

Very popular and charming edging perennials, with cheerful button-shaped flowers in early spring.

Ferrensis. Flowers very numerous, in white, pink and red, double, lying almost flat on the ground. 3 inches. 6.

Betonica - Betony

Betonica or Vetonica was so called from the Vetones, a people who dwelt at the foot of the Pyrenees.

Old herbs formerly much used in medicine and as an ingredient in herb snuffs. They are handsome dwarf species well adapted for ornamenting the margins of flower borders or for rockwork. They increase from year to year by suckers.

grandiflora. Heads of handsome purple flowers in profusion. 1 1/2 inches 5-6.



Campanula Carpatica—Carpathian Bells—Fine for Borders

*Bocconia - Plume Poppy

Named after Dr. Paola Bocconi, Sicilian botanist and author. Handsome hardy perennial with a stately habit and finely cut foliage; and where bold subjects are desired, few will be found superior to it. It is especially recommended to grow in the angle of two walls.

Cordata. Flowers buff colored, very numerous, borne in large terminal panicles; individually not showy, but the fully grown inflorescence has a very distinct and pleasing appearance. 5 to 8 feet. 5-8.

*Boltonia - False Chamomile; False Starwort

Named after James Bolton, an English professor of botany. This very desirable perennial furnishes the garden or border with a great sea of bloom during the last of the summer and the fall. Thrives in any ordinary soil.

Asteroides. Flower heads pure white, flowers starry. 5 to 6 feet. 8.

Latisquama. Flowers large, of a pink to lavender shade. 4 to 6 feet. 8. See illustration.

—Nana. A dwarf form with beautiful pink flowers. 2 feet. 8.

Buddleia - Summer Lilac

Named after Adam Buddle, whose collection of dried British plants is preserved in the British Museum.

Chinese perennials with panicles of showy and fragrant flowers, in appearance somewhat like Lilacs.

variabilis magnifica. Flowers in erect panicles, 4 to 6 inches long, lilac colored with orange-yellow throat markings. 3 to 8 inches. 6-8.

For price of the different size plants, see page 42, Shrub Section.

*Buphtalmum - Ox-Eye

From Latin, *Bous*—an ox, and *ophthalmos*—the eye; the disc of the flowers being like the eye of an ox.

A very desirable free-blooming border plant, perfectly hardy in all situations, with daisy-like flowers in great profusion.

Salicifolium. (Willow-leaved.) Rather large yellow flowers of fine shade. 18 inches. 6.

Cactus See *Opuntia*.

Campanula Bell Flower

From Latin, a little bell, referring to the shape of the flowers.

A most important class of hardy plants for the perennial border or garden. They are of very easy culture, growing either in sunny or shady positions; the taller forms for flower borders or shrubberies, and dwarf forms charming as edging or rock plants.

Alliariaefolia. Nodding white flowers. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6-7.

Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell.) Compact tufts, flowers porcelain blue, held erect on wiry stems. Unsurpassed as an edging for hardy garden or rockery. 9 inches. 6-8.

—alba. Pure white flowered form of above. 9 inches. 6-8.

Campanula Media
Giant form of Canterbury Bells

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



Campanula Media—Giant form of Canterbury Bells

Elegans (Rapunculoides). A very vigorous variety with loose heads of pale blue flowers, useful for cutting. 4 to 5 ft. 6-8.

Glomerata (Cluster Harebell). Clusters of pure white bells; beautiful but rather rare plant. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-10.

—Acaulis (Cluster Hare-bell). A curiously pretty variety with cushions of soft gray foliage, bearing large heads of bright blue flowers on short stems. 1 foot. 6-7. 25 cts. each. \$2.50 per dozen.

—superba. A new continental variety, said to be superior to other kinds. Flowers a pretty shade of blue, and a free bloomer. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-10.

Grosseti. Tall spikes of large blue flowers produced very freely. 2 feet. 5-10.

Latifolia macrantha. Very handsome, enormous drooping bells of a fine satiny-lilac and deep purplish shades. 3 feet. 7.

Media (Canterbury Bells). Very handsome, large, numerous bells in panicles; single and double forms in white, rose and blue. Colors separate or mixed. 3 feet. 6-7.

—Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell). Very beautiful in white, rose and blue. 3 feet. 6-7.

Persicifolia (Peach Leaf Bellflower). An abundance of large, deep blue, salver-shaped flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

—alba grandiflora. Flowers of immense size, and of the snowiest white imaginable; for cutting. 2 feet. 6-7.

—Humosa. Large, semi-double bells of the most beautiful blue yet seen in the Campanulas. 2 feet to 4 feet. 6-7. Price for strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

—Moerheimii. A handsome form with large, open pure white, semi-double flowers, borne on stiff, erect flower stalks. 2 feet. 6-7.

Portenschlagiana. A pretty evergreen creeping species, flowers blue. Very suitable for rockwork and edgings. 4 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Primulaefolia (Bell-flower). A nearly forgotten beautiful Campanula. The numerous leaves at the base of the stalk resemble those of the primrose and the firm straight spikes abundantly covered with lilac-blue flowers, makes it a very striking plant. 2 to 3 feet. 8-9.

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Flower spikes crowded with numerous large blue, salver-shaped flowers forming a pyramid. 4 to 5 feet. 7.

—alba. White flowers; one of the finest plants for tub or conservatory decoration. 4 feet to 5 feet. 7.

Rapunculus (Rampion). Pretty purplish blue flowers on erect pyramidal spikes. The roots and leaves are eaten as a salad. Roots are radish-like.

Rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). Light, graceful spikes of drooping deep blue flowers. 6 to 12 inches. 6-8.

Turbinata Isabel (Riverslea). An effective plant of dwarf habit, very free flowering, with large, almost flat bells of deep, rich blue. 1 foot. 6-8.

—White Star. Splendid new variety with saucer-shaped, snowy-white flowers. 1 foot. 6-8.



Campanula Persicifolia



Single Flower Chrysanthemums.



Pompon Flower Chrysanthemums.



Double Flower Chrysanthemums.

*Chrysanthemums; Hardy Varieties

Flowering from July to October

From Greek, Chrysos—Gold, and anthemone—a flower. These are so popular and well known for their lavish bloom and exceeding decorative value, that no further introduction seems necessary. We pride ourselves on the splendid collection of Hardy Chrysanthemums we have gotten together, one of the best on this side of the water, and eminently suited to our conditions.

New Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

The wonderful improvements in this old garden favorite during the past few years, have made it the most popular and important of the later blooming perennials. The glorious displays of bloom now possible with every variation in color and shades, and their simplicity of culture, will cause them to fill our gardens and borders with all their lovely forms. Our collection enumerated below is a careful selection of what we consider the best of the best standard sorts and newer introductions. During the summer and fall we supply plants or clumps from the field. Our prices of hardy Chrysanthemums represent 3-inch pot plants.

Large Aster-Like Flowering Varieties

A. Barnham. A beautiful orange bronze and the first variety of this color to come into flower. Early.
Agnes. Large white.
Alma. A clear soft pink, and very free flowering.
Beaurepaire. A fine large pink. Early.
Betty. Large pink.
Billancourt. Flowers large brilliant terre-cotta, shaded bronze. A strong vigorous grower and of perfect bush form. Early.
Carrie. Beautiful deep yellow, and one of the best. Early.
Grandifolia. Large flowering yellow. Early.
Champagne. Bright ruby red. Wonderfully colored.
Dorothy. Large white. Produces graceful sprays and if disbudded the plant will finish every flower with a perfect stiff stem. Early.
Gloria. Large crimson. A splendid variety.
Harvest Home. A deep bronzy-yellow. Very attractive. Early.
Jennie. Large yellow. Very ornamental.
La Danube. Large flowering pink. Early.
L'Factole. Bronzy yellow. Vigorous grower. Slightly disbud. Early.
Marie Dufour. Snow white, and of dwarf habit. Makes an ideal pot plant. Early.
Miss Burchfield. Large flowering pink. Early.
Mrs. Arthur Fox. Large double white changing to rose. Very lovely.
Normandie. Flowers creamy white. One of the earliest and best. Early.
October Gold. Old gold. Grand for bunching. Early.
Ruby King. Brown red. A very fine variety.
Seven Oaks. Large double yellow flowers on long strong stems. Remarkable for its continually blooming from early summer to late Fall.
Vesuve. Bright red. Splendid dwarf habit. Early.
Wm. F. Collier. Large handsome white flowers. Early.

Hardy Pompon or Small Button Shaped Varieties

Baby. Charming miniature golden yellow flowers, in pretty sprays carrying from 6 to 18 flowers. 1 foot. Very late.
Baby Margaret. A pure white sport from Baby.
Celco. One of the best bright yellow Pompons.
Climax. Very pretty deep rose button variety.
Daisy. A pure white daisy like flower.
Diana. A fine pure white variety.
Fred Peele. Light lilac. Foliage scented.
Golden Climax. A very attractive shade of light yellow. Of medium size and height.
Golden Harvest. Very similar to Golden Climax, except it has a tinge of bronze added to the yellow.
Goldfinch. Gold shaded crimson.
Helen Newbury. One of the best and latest flowering white Chrysanthemums.

Henry Sesquie. Violet-pink. Double.

Illona. Very free flowering. Flowers rosy-lavender.

Julia Lagravere. Deep rose; best of its color. Late.

Kadar. Bronzy-crimson, with yellow center.

Klondike. Bright yellow compact blooms, of medium size.

Lillian Doty. Beautiful shell pink flowers. Of strong upright growth.

Minta. Free flowering light pink. Unsurpassed in its color.

Neola. Light pink flowers. Of sturdy dwarf habit holding its flowers erect.

Nesco. Old rose; medium size. One of the best in form and color.

Niza. Flowers a delicate pink. Ready to cut October 10th to 15th. Early.

Nymphie. Dark violet-red with yellow center. Very striking.

Prince of Wales. One of the best pure whites.

Quinola. Rich deep yellow. Of graceful form and very good for cutting.

R. W. Hall. Flowers small double white with yellow centers. Very hardy and will withstand the most severe winters.

Rhoda. Delicate apple-blossom pink, flowers of the button variety.

Rose d'Ete. Pinkish-lilac flowers. A handsome variety.

Veta. Ball shaped pure white flowers. 1 inch across.

Western Beauty. Large deep rose-pink flowers on stiff erect stems.

Single Flowering Sorts

Aaron. Bronze-scarlet. Extra fine and showy.

Astarte. Bright brassy amber. Similar to the Japanese Anemones.

Azilda. Light pink, shaded lavender. Center cream color. (Anemone.)

Blazing Star. The best bright single red to grow for sprays.

Boston. Burnt orange. A strong upright grower.

Celtic. Large rose-pink flowers. Very charming.

Clara. Single pure white.

Golden Mensa. Bright golden yellow. Identical with Mensa in every way except color which is a brighter yellow.

Golden West. Small yellow flowers of great substance.

Josephine. A splendid single yellow of exceptional merit.

Lady Smith. Completely covered with bright pink flowers. One of the prettiest.

Little Barbee. Clear canary yellow. Large sprays of medium size flowers. Very useful for cutting.

Minnesota. A very striking blood red 2 1/2 inches across; long stems and one of the best for general use. 3 feet. 10.

Mrs. Francis H. Bergen. Creamy white with rosy pink center shading to light pink in the outer edge. Very useful for garden work. 10.

Rosy Morn. Soft peach-bloom pink flushed in center with delicate tint of salmon. 3 feet. 10.

Snow Queen. Pure white with anemone center. Of great substance and one of the best.

Victorine U. Learned. Very attractive Japanese hardy variety with long white petals changing to pink as the season advances.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

Chrysanthemum Maximum

Shasta Daisy, Giant Moonpenny Daisy. Excellent for cutting purposes, as they last in water for some time.

BURBANK'S VARIETIES.

Alaska. The whole plant is gigantic, but compact and graceful; flowers glistening white, 4 inches to 5 inches across, very free flowering, very small yellow discs. 3 feet. 7-8.

California. Similar to Alaska, but the buds and pale-open flowers are a pretty clear lemon-yellow, gradually changing to white after fully opened; also has a double row of petals. 3 feet. 7-8.

Shasta Daisy. Originator's stock; flowers large, pure white, very free blooming; excellent border plant; 18 inches. 6-9.

Westralia. Branching habit; buds and newly opened flowers of fine cream color, semi-double and borne in great profusion. 18 inches. 6-9.

ENGLISH or EUROPEAN VARIETIES.

King Edward VII. Snowy white cup-shaped, enormous flowers, borne on stout stems. 3 feet to 4 feet. 7-10.

Mrs. J. Tersteeg. Tallest growing with enormous flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 7-10.

Ostrich Plume. Semi-double form of Burbank's Shasta Daisy. 18 inches. 6-10.

Triumph. Pure white flowers with long, broad petals; grand variety for cutting for a long period. 2 feet. 6-10.

Chrysanthemum Species

Arcticum (The Arctic Daisy). From Arctic Alaska. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower stems appear terminated by pure white, daisy-like flowers from 2 inches to 2½ in diameter, continuing in good condition throughout the fall. September and October.

Indorum (Bridal Robe). Large sprays of double white flowers, very suitable for cutting, with pretty fern-like foliage. 8 inches. 6-9.

Nipponicum. This is a hardy, shrubby, single flowering variety that is not killed back to the ground like other hardy sorts, but buds out from the old canes like the Hydrangea. Should prove a useful sort to Hybridists for crossing with the more tender, large flowering sorts, there being an absence today of large flowering types among the hardy varieties.

Leucanthemum Plenum (Double Hardy Margarite). See cut and description in Novelty Section, front of catalogue. Price, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

***Calimeris - Starwort**

From the Greek, meaning a beautiful arrangement.

Asian herbs, often united with the Asters, but horticulturally distinct, of low growth, and suited to the border in front of strong plants.

Incisa. Flowers large, purple-rayed to pale lavender, and yellow centered. 18 inches to 2 feet. 7-8.

Calystegia - Bearbind

From Greek calyx and covering, in reference to the two large persistent bracts enclosing the calyx.

Lovely plants for warm, sunny nooks, climbing over any support. The flowers resemble Morning Glories.

pubescens fl. pl. Flowers two to three inches across, with long, narrow, wavy reflexed petals of flesh color, turning ultimately to bright rose; leaves downy. 6-10.

***Callirhoe - Poppy Mallow**

Of mythological origin, from Callirhoe, a daughter of the river god Achileous. Handsome trailing rock or border plants, bearing a profusion of cup-shaped blossoms all summer, preferring a dry, sunny position.

Involucrata. Loose panicles of large crimson flowers with white centers and very loosely cut foliage. 6 inches. 5-8.

Caltha - Marsh Marigold; King Cup

A syncope of kalathos—a goblet; in allusion to the form of the perianth, which may be likened to a golden cup.

Hardy perennials of easy culture on the margin of a piece of water, or in a marshy bog, or in the ordinary border, where their showy blossoms look very brilliant. The flowers last a long time in water, and so are valuable for cutting.

Palustris. Large, golden single flowers. 1 foot. 3-4.
fl. pl. The double flowering form; bright yellow. 1 foot.

Caryopteris - Blue Spirea

From Greek, karyon—a nut, and pteron—a wing; referring to the shape of the fruit or nut, which is winged.

Handsome perennials, free flowering, of bushy habit, very valuable for their late blooming season. For bedding or pot culture.

Mastacanthus. Rich violet flowers produced in great profusion the whole length of the branches. 2 feet to 3 feet. 9-10.

***Cassia - Senna**

Old Greek name given to the plant by Dioscorides, from the Hebrew.

The Cassias delight in a sunny exposure. They are shrubby perennials, attractive for the finely cut foliage and showy, curious flowers. Senna leaves are used a great deal for medicinal purposes.

Marilandica (Wild Senna). Large panicles of yellow, pea-shaped flowers and attractive light green foliage. 3 feet to 4 feet. 8-10.



Chrysanthemum Maximum—Shasta Daisy.

***Catananche - Cupid's Dart; Greek Love Plant**

From Greek, kantanangke—a strong incentive, referring to an ancient custom among the Greek women of using it in love-potions.

Very pretty and free flowering perennials for the border. The flowers are very useful for cutting.

Caerulea. Pretty, deep blue flowers on slender stems. 3 feet. 8.

***Cedronella - Balm of Gilead**

Meaning a little cedar; referring to odor of *C. triphylla*, a species from the Canary Islands.

Canæ. Salvia-like flowers of a showy crimson, fragrant foliage; hardy evergreen species. 2 feet. 7.

***Centaurea - Corn Flower**

Named after a centaur, who it is fabled, cured a wound in the foot of another centaur, caused by the arrow of Hercules.

Good plants, of easy culture, giving not only a fine display of bloom in border, but also great delight as a cut flower.

Babylonica. Tall, leafy rigid stems, covered with yellow flowers; foliage is very thick and hoary. 5 feet. 6-8.

Benedicta (Carduus Benedictus). Holy or Blessed Thistle. Was considered a great preservative against the plague; and that it was also given for a sudden spasm is shown in the delightful scene between Beatrice and her friends in "Much Ado About Nothing." 4 feet by 6 feet. 6-8.

Dealbata (Mealy Centaurea). Large rose-colored showy flowers. 1 foot to 18 inches. June-August.

Macrocephala (Great Knapweed). Large heads of golden flowers, prized for cutting and useful for the back of herbaceous borders. 3 feet to 4 feet. 7.

Montana (Perennial Cornflower). Useful and effective border plant, invaluable for cutting; flowers blue, large and handsome. 2 feet.

—alba. Pure white form. 2 feet. 5-8.

—carnea. Flesh colored to pink. 2 feet.

—grandiflora. Flowers deep violet blue.

—purpurea. Purple flowers. 2 feet. 5-8.

Orientalis. Pale yellow, showy flowers. 2 feet 6 inches. 7-8.

Ruthenica. A Russian species with graceful foliage and straw-colored flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 7-9.

I want to tell you how pleased I am with my plants, which I received from you several weeks ago. They are growing finely, and I want to thank you very much for the extras you added to my order. — MRS. EGBERT P., Springfield, Mass., June 15.



Centaurea Montana—Cornflower.



Convallaria—Lily of the Valley

* **Cephalaria** - Roundheads; Giant Scabiosa

From Greek, *kephala*—a head; the flowers being disposed in round heads.

A bold, tall-growing plant, somewhat resembling Scabiosa, suitable for rear of borders or among the shrubbery where strong effects are desired.

Tartaria. Pale yellow shading to creamy white, showy heads of flowers. 5 feet to 6 feet. 7-8.

Cerastium - Snow in Summer; Mouse Ear; Chickweed

Greek for horn; many of the species have pods exactly in the form of an ox's horn.

Decumbent, hairy, perennial plants, with very striking silvery foliage, valuable in rockeries or for bedding and borders.

Arvensis Compactum. A very compact plant. Green foliage; white flowers. 2 inches. 5-8.

Biebersteinii. White flowers, snowy white foliage, evergreen. The largest and best of the Mouse-ear Chickweeds. $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. 5-6.

Tomentosum. Low, creeping evergreen species, much used for edging; flowers white; foliage silvery. 6 inches. 5-7.

* **Cheiranthus** - Wallflower

So called from the Arabic, *kheyry*, the name of a plant with red, sweet-scented flowers.

Old garden favorites with sweet-scented flowers, displaying the most gorgeous colorings. Requires winter protection. Grows about 2 feet to 3 feet and blooms all the summer.

Chieri (English Wallflower). In shades running from yellow to purple.
—Double flowers, variegated colors.
—Single flowers, variegated colors.

Cloth of Gold. Bright canary-yellow, single flower. This is a bright canary yellow variety especially suitable for bedding and is used largely in the best English gardens. Flowers unusually large and sweet scented.

Semperflorens (Everblooming). Robust grower with golden yellow flowers, very sweet scented, and blooming continuously through the summer. 2 to 3 feet.

Chrysocoma - Goldy Locks

From Greek, *chrysos*—gold, and *kome*—hair; in reference to the yellow florets. Ornamental, dwarf growing, South African species, with daisy-like flowers.

Linosyris. Yellow flowers with narrow, thread-like petals, in dense hemispheric corymbs. 1 foot to 2 feet. 7-9.

Coreopsis—*lanceolata grandiflora*

Cimicifuga - Bug Wort; Snakeroot

From Latin, *cimex*—a bug, and *fugo*,—to drive away; indicating certain virtues which the plants possess.

Tall, hardy perennials, ornamental, suitable for the back of borders or for partially shaded places in the wild garden.

Racemosa (Serpentaria). Handsome native species with long spikes of pure white flowers. 3 feet to 6 feet. 7-8.

Simplex (Also *Actaea Japonica*). Dense spikes of white flowers borne on long stems. 2 feet to 3 feet high; valuable for extremely late bloom. 4 feet to 5 feet. 9-10.

Claytonia - Spring Beauty

Named after John Clayton, of Virginia, one of the earliest American botanists.

Delicate little, early-spring flowering perennials, with charming clusters of dainty blossoms; lovely for the more moist, half-shaded parts of the rockery.

Virginica. Nodding delicate pink blossoms. 3 inches. 3.

* **Chelone** - Turtle Head; Shell Flower

Greek for tortoise; the corolla fancied to resemble a reptile's head.

Very handsome plants with pentstemon-like flowers, very free-flowering and of easy culture. Prefers a semi-shaded position.

Glabra alba. Terminal spikes of creamy-white flowers. 2 feet to 3 feet. 6-8.

Lyonii. Clustered flowers of a showy rosy-pink. 3 to 4 feet. 7-9.

Obliqua alba. Very showy pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 8.

* **Clematis** - Clematis; Old Man's Beard

From Greek, *klema*—a vine branch; most of the species climb like the vine.

The shrubby Clematis is indispensable to the herbaceous border because of the beauty of the flowers and the length of the bloom.

Davidiana. Whorls of innumerable hyacinth-like, sweetly-scented pale blue flowers. 3 feet. 8-9.

Heracleifolia. Whorls of tubular-shaped, sweet-scented blue flowers; very pretty. 2 feet. 8-9.

Recta (Erecta). Handsome pure white flowers in very large, showy clusters. 3 feet. 6-7.
—fl. pl. Double form of the type. 3 feet. 6-7. **Price, strong plants, \$1.00 each.**

Cochlearia - Scurvy Grass; Horse Radish; Spoonwort

From *cochlear*—a spoon; the leaves of most species are hollowed, like the bowl of a spoon.

Hardy and useful perennial, the root furnishing the well-known condiment; white flowers and very ornamental foliage.

Armoracia. Large variegated leaves; very ornamental. 2 ft. 5.

Convallaria - Lily of the Valley

From Latin, *convallis*—a valley, and *rica*, a mantle; in reference to the dense covering formed by the leaves, and to its natural habitat.

A dainty herb, much prized for its delicate, sweet-scented flowers. This is the plant popularly supposed to be the one referred to in the Sermon on the Mount. Essentially a shade-loving plant.

Majalis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; raceme gracefully arching; beautiful, glossy green foliage. 6 inches to 1 foot. 3-5.

Price, strong clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$12.00 per 100. Pips or single crowns, 5 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.00 per 1000. See illustration.

* **Convolvulus** - Perennial Morning Glory; Bindweed

From Latin, *convolvu*—to entwine, referring to the twining habit of most of the species.

These perennials are covered with a profusion of blossoms of the handsomest shades; very decorative.

Althaeoides. Shining, silvery crenated leaves on trailing stems, bearing red or lilac funnel-shaped flowers. Summer.

Coreopsis - Tickseed

From Greek, *koris*—a bug and *opsis*—like; referring to the appearance of the seed.

Valuable border plants because of their profusion of showy elegant yellow flowers, much prized for cutting. Most hardy and of the easiest culture. See illustration.

Lanceolata grandiflora. Flowers a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. 1 to 3 feet. 6-9.

Rosea. Low growing form for the rockery, with rose-red flowers and fine dark green foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-9.

verticillata. A slender growing perennial with somewhat the appearance of "Love-in-a-Mist." Flowers a rich golden yellow. 2 feet. 7-10.

Coronilla - Crown Vetch

From Latin, meaning a little crown; referring to the arrangement of the flowers. Straggling or trailing plants for the border or the rockery. Of the easiest culture.

Varia. Flowers in dense drooping umbels, of a pinkish white color and pea-shaped. 1 foot to 2 feet. 6-10.

Crambe - Sea Kale

Crambe was the name applied by the Greeks to the marine cabbage.

Handsome foliage plants for large borders or isolated situations in the wild garden, with great branched panicles of honey-scented flowers.

Cordifolia (Heart-shaped leaves). White flowers in panicles like giant Gypsophila; mingles well with Anchusa Italica Dropmore variety. 6 feet. 5-6.

Crucianella - Crosswort

The name is a diminutive of crux—a cross; so called because the leaves are placed crosswise.

Delicate creeping plants for the front of the border or for trailing over stone, old walls, etc. They are of easy culture, preferring partial shade.

stylosa. Small crimson-pink flowers in terminal round heads. 6 inches to 9 inches. 6-8.

Cunila - Dittany

Latin name of unknown origin.

Low growing, tufted, hardy, native perennials, cultivated in the border for its profusion of small white or purplish flowers. They are somewhat woody, with usually small, neat leaves.

Marianna (Maryland Dittany). Heart-shaped leaves and purplish striated flowers. 1 foot. 7-9.

Cyclamen - Sowbread

From Greek cyclos—circular, referring to the spiral flower-stalk.

Cyclamens are very acrid, yet are the favorite food of wild boars in Sicily, whence the English name. Beautiful bulbous, dwarf-flowering subjects, well adapted for the rockery or for naturalizing in the grass by woodland drives, where it is cool and shady. Flowers profusely in early autumn, at first destitute of leaves and with its distinctly colored massive flowers produces a pretty effect.

Europaeum. Flowers bright red, very fragrant; leaves produced at the same time as the flowers, marbled, with white above, tinted with purple beneath. 4 inches. 8-10.

Cypripedium - Lady's Slipper; Venus' Slipper

From Greek, Kypris—Venus and podion—a slipper; in allusion to the elegant slipper-like form of the labellum.

All amateur plant growers who are about to commence orchid growing should begin with a few of the common species of Lady's Slipper, because they are not expensive, or difficult to cultivate, and they flower very freely, continuing in perfection a long time.

Acaule. (Stemless Lady's Slipper.) Flowers solitary, large sepals and petals greenish, shorter than the drooping lip, which is of a beautiful warm rose, blotched with purple; a pair of large downy leaves. 3 inches. 5-6. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Spectabile. (Showy Lady's Slipper.) Most beautiful of the hardy Cypripediums; the flowers are large and rounded, of a pure white, with a much inflated pouch of a beautiful soft rich rose color; beautiful if grown in the shady part of a Rhododendron bed. 18 inches to 3 feet. 6. **Price, strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

Pubescens. (Yellow Lady's Slipper.) **Each, 25 cts.; \$2.50 per dozen.**

Hirsutum (Large Yellow Lady Slipper). Large, bright yellow flowers, having sometimes three to five blooms on a stem. Foliage a pretty light green. 1 foot. 6. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Daphne - Garland Flower

From Greek, daio—to burn and phone—a noise; it crackles when burning.

Handsome dwarf sub-shrubs, mostly evergreen, excellently suited for planting near the front of shrubberies, with odorous honey flowers, and handsome laurel-like foliage.

Cneorum (Garland Flower). Long prostrate branches, and bright, pink, sweetly scented blossoms; evergreen foliage. Blooms in April and again in September. 1 ft. **Price, extra strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen; price, 1st size, strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.**

Delphinium - Larkspur

From Greek—delphin, a dolphin; in reference to the resemblance of the flower to a dolphin.

If one were asked to choose the one flower most characteristic of the English garden, one would not hesitate very long in saying the stately and beautiful Larkspur. It is one of the loveliest blue flowers in existence, growing on tall, straight spikes that over top the rest of the garden and nod gently as the wind sways them. The flowers with their curious throat markings remind one most of little blue humming birds, as they flutter above the mat of beautiful dark green leaves that contrasts so splendidly with them.

They are of the easiest culture, being hardy and preferring sunny, well-drained places. The spikes are superb for cutting purposes, and if cut to within a few inches of the ground immediately after blooming, another bloom may be obtained at the end of the summer.



Extra Choice English Hybrids of Delphinium (Larkspur)

DELPHINIUM—Continued

English or Gold Medal Hybrids. Extra choice seedlings. The seed from which we grow our stock of these is procured from the best European specialists and produces the finest spikes of bloom, over 6 feet high with double and single flowers in all shades from the deepest indigo to the palest silvery blue, many possessing shades of pink and white. We furnish strong plants in light or dark blue colors, separate or all colors mixed, at 12 cts. each, \$1.25 per dozen.



Daphne Cneorum—Garland Flower.

Imported European Named Sorts of Hybrid Delphinium in ten distinct choice prize varieties. **Price of strong plants, Collection, one each ten varieties, for \$2.50, or 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per dozen.**

Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur of dwarf habit. Makes a grand border plant, producing numerous spikes of large single flowers. Flowers all summer until cut down by frost.

Barlowi. Large semi-double flowers, deep blue, brownish center. 3 feet. 8.

Cashmerianum. Very distinct dark blue and purple type, resembling Aconitum. 1 foot to 18 inches. 7.

Chines (Grandiflorum or Chinese Larkspur). Fine feathery foliage and deep gentian blue flowers. 2 feet. 7.

—**Chinense album**. A white flowered form. 2 feet. 7.

—**Cineraria coeruleum**. Dark azure-blue. Somewhat like Cinerarias. 2 feet. 7.

—**Ultramarine Tom Thumb**. Dwarf form; flowers deep blue shade. 8 inches. 6-8.

Elatum. Middle sized blue flowers on straight racemes. 3 feet to 6 feet. 7.

Formosum. Deep gentian blue with white bee; long spikes. 18 inches to 2 ft. 6-8.

—**Coeruleum**. Light blue flowers. 18 inches to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**hybridum**. Finest mixed.

Sulphureum. A very handsome species from Afghanistan, with beautiful clear light yellow flowers; delighting in half shade.



Dianthus Superbus, Variety of Hardy Garden Pinks

Desmodium - Tick Trefoil; Lespedeza

From Greek, desmos—a band; in reference to the stamens being connected.

Strong wiry perennials of tall, graceful habit, with pretty flowers, for adding variety to the border.

Penduliflorum (also Lespedeza bicolor). Flowers rosy-purple on long, drooping racemes. 4 feet to 6 feet. 9. **Strong field plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.**

***Dianthus - Hardy Pink**

From Greek, dios—divine; the name given by Theophrastus and Anthos—a flower; in allusion to the exquisite fragrance of the blossoms of most of the species, as well as from their unrivaled neatness and brilliancy.

***Dianthus Plumarius.** Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks. Old favorites, bearing their sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire summer; they are absolutely perfect for the front of the hardy border, and as cut flowers about the house they are inimitable. Grow to 1 foot in height.

—**Alice Lee.** White with a pink center.

—**Cyclops.** Dark rose with crimson ring; very fine single flower.

—**Delicata.** Delicate soft rose; constant bloomer.

—**Diamond.** A fine extra early pure fringed white.

—**Goliath.** Very large mottled flower.

—**Her Majesty.** Exceptional sized flowers of purest white.

—**Perpetual Snow.** Everblooming large white flowers.

—**Scotica (Scotch Pink).** Double white, blotted with red.

—**White Reserve.** An everblooming pure white.

—**Large Flowering.** All colors, mixed.

***Dianthus Hybrida (Mule Pinks).** Compact little clumps of bright green foliage and glorious clove-scented flowers blooming throughout the summer. For edging the herbaceous border.

—**Abbotsford.** Deep crimson, marbled with white.

—**Fettes Mount.** Soft, rosy-pink flowers in great profusion. 1 foot. 6-7.

—**Napoleon III.** (Very scarce.) Double brilliant blood crimson flowers. 18 inches. 6-9. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts each, \$2.50 per doz.**

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William). Old garden favorites; no old fashioned border is complete without their cheerful, sweet-smelling and showy flowers.

—**Auricula-flowered.** White flower with red eye. 1 foot. 6-7.

—**Holborn Glory.** Various colors. Finest strain.

—**Newport Pink.** Watermelon-pink or salmony-rose. 18 inches. 6-7.

—**Double Crimson.** Extra choice strain.

—**Double White.** Pure white.

—**Latifolius atrocoeruleus fl. pl.** (Everlasting Hybrid Sweet William.) Beautiful summer bedding variety producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers during the entire season. 6-9.

Dianthus (Alpine Pinks). A charming genus, containing many species of high value, especially for rockeries. They prefer gritty limestone soil. The tufty sorts should be packed between sloping stones or in the crevices of loose walks.

Caesius (Cheddar Pink). Just the plant for old walks or dry spots on the Rockery. The flowers are showy and very fragrant and rose-colored. 9 inches. 6-7.

Deltoides (Maiden Pinks). Prostrate masses of foliage covered with pure white flowers. 9 inches.

—**Superbus.** Dwarf white, fine for cutting.

***Dictamnus - Gas Plant; Burning Bush**

An ancient Greek name supposed to have been given because the leaves resemble that of the Ash tree, whence the English name of Fraxinella.

A genus of very ornamental plants deserving a place in every flower border. The plant when rubbed emits a strong, fine odor, something like that of lemon peel, which is strongest in the pedicels of the flowers. Of easy culture and valuable for cutting.

Caucasicus. Large spikes of red flowers. 3 feet. 5-7. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.**

Fraxinella. Racemes of curious red flowers with decided balsamic scent. 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches. 5-7.

Fraxinella albus. Spikes of attractive pure white, sweet-scented flowers, valuable for cutting and lasting a long while in water. 2 feet. 5-7.

Dielytra (Dicentra) Bleeding Heart; Lyre Flower

From Greek, dis—double, and elytron—a sheath; the base of the flower is furnished with two sheath-like spurs.

Charming hardy perennial plants with much-cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure. The Bleeding Heart is one of the choicest members of old-fashioned gardens. They prefer the shaded nooks in the border.

Formosa. Flowers pale rose with a short thick neck. Very ornamental fern-like foliage. 1 foot. 6.

Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Purple and red flowers. 3 ft. 4-6.

***Dodecatheon - Shooting Star (Also American Cowslip)**

From Greek, dodeka—twelve, and theos—a divinity; named after the twelve gods or divinities of the Romans, with no reason for its application to this species.

Hardy herbaceous plants with flowers that are never forgotten after the first sight. Shooting Star is a capital name. The flowers have been compared to miniature cyclamen, for they are pendulous and seem to be full of motion. The stamens come to a sharp point and seem to be shooting ahead, while the petals stream behind like the tail of a comet. Delight in shady situations, where they show up prominently.

Meadia. Heads of from 10 to 30 drooping, lilac covered flowers with yellow anthers. 10 inches to 16 inches. 4-5.

radicatum. A rose-flowered species of smaller habit than Meadia.



Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William) Newport Pink and others

* Digitalis - Foxglove

From digitale—the finger of a glove; in allusion to the resemblance the flower bears to the finger of a glove.

Prof. Bailey says of them in his Encyclopedia: "A fine genus of hardy plants, famous for their long racemes of inflated flowers, which suggest spires or towers of bells. They are old-fashioned and dignified, clean of growth and wholesome company in the choicest garden. The strong vertical lines of the flower stalks, rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, give always an appearance of strength to the rambling outlines of the usual herbaceous border and for the two weeks of their bloom usually dominate the whole border." Of the easiest culture and preferring partial shade.

Gloxinaeflora (Gloxinia-flowered). Alba. White. 3 feet. 7.

Gloxinaeflora purpurea. Purple spotted. 3 feet. 7.

Gloxinaeflora rosea. Rose-pink spotted. 3 feet. 7.

Grandiflora (Ambigua). Showy flowers of pale yellow veined brown. 3 feet. 7-8.

Maculata Superba (Ivery's Spotted). Flower stalks 18 inches long, covered with a mass of tubular pink flowers with a white throat; grand for massing. 18 inches. 6-7.

Monstrosa. Large terminal flowers of various shades of rose, purple and white. 2 feet. 6-7.

* Doronicum - Leopard's Bane

From Doronigi, the Arabic name.

Dwarf, early-flowering perennials, of very easy culture and interesting for the border. Large yellow, daisy-like flowers prized for cutting, as they last long in water.

Caucasicum. Very free flowering, bright yellow. 1 foot. 3-6.

Clusii. Soft, downy foliage, rich yellow flowers. 2 inches to 3 inches across. 2 feet. Spring.

Magnificum. Bright yellow. 2 feet to 3 feet. 3-9.

Plantagenum excelsum. Large orange yellow flowers. 3 inches across. 5 feet. 3-10.

Dracocephalum - Dragon's Head

From Greek, meaning dragon's head; in allusion to the wide-open mouths of the flowers.

Very showy border plants when in flower. All are hardy and delight in cool situation.

Buyschianum japonicum. Flowers white; central lobe of corolla with a blue border and white spots, might be called a blue physostegia. 2 feet. 6.

* Echinacea - Purple Cone Flower; Red Sunflower

From Greek, echinos—a hedgehog; alluding to the prickly scales of the receptacle.

A species closely related to Rudbeckia, stout in appearance, with very attractive flowers. The high disc and the downward angle at which the rays are pointed are charming features of the Echinaceas. They may be used to help cover unusually dry and exposed places.

Helianthus. Flowers red; fine for cutting. 5 feet to 6 feet. 6-10.

* Echinops - Globe Thistle

From Greek, echinos—a hedgehog, and opsis—aspect; in allusion to the hedgehog-like heads of flowers.

Globe Thistles are coarse growing thistle-like plants of the easiest culture, and are suitable for naturalizing in wild gardens and shrubberies. The silvery-white stems and handsomely cut prickly foliage are interesting features. They make excellent companions for the blue-stemmed Eryngiums. All these plants are attractive to bees. They are sometimes used abroad for perpetual bouquets.

Humilis. Producing large heads of bright blue flowers. 1 foot. 7.

Ritro. Globular heads of blue-green flowers. 3 feet. 7.

Sphaerocephalus. Large heads of pale blue almost white flowers. 5 feet. 7-9.

* Epilobium - Willow Herb; Rose Bay

From epi—upon, and lobos—a pod; the flowers have the appearance of being seated on top of the pod.

Perennials with willow-like foliage and large showy spikes of flowers. They are particularly suited for naturalizing along the water's edge and in low meadows, also in the wild garden.

Augustifolium (Fire Weed). Rose-magenta flowers in spicate racemes. 3 to 4 ft. 7.

"The plants and shrubs sent me in accordance with order received in good condition and are entirely satisfactory. So far as I am able to tell they are all O. K. Thanks for the extras sent."—MRS. H. H. S., Champaign Ill., April 25.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



Echinops—Globe Thistle.

Epimedium - Barrenwort; Bishop's Hat

From epi—upon, and Media—a place in Asia Minor, where the plants are supposed to have originated.

This genus contains some of the daintiest and most interesting plants that can be grown in the hardy border, as distinct, complicated and fascinating as many of the rare, tender and costly orchids. They thrive best in partial shade and are particularly well suited for rockeries and the margins of shrubbery. The plants retain their foliage, which is very pretty all winter, especially in sheltered spots under trees.

Coccineum. Bright scarlet. 9 in. to 1 foot. 5.

Macranthum. Flowers white. 10 to 16 inches. Early spring and summer.

Niveum (Barren Wort). Very effective rock plant, with Maidenhair Fern-like leafage and pretty panicles of white flowers. 9 inches. 4-7.

Rubrum. Flowers bright crimsoned with pale yellow centers.



Digitalis—Foxglove—Do well in Shady Places

* Erigeron - Fleabane

From Greek, er—spring, and geron—old man; some being hoary with a downy covering early in the season.

The garden Fleabanes are hardy border plants, suggesting our native asters, but blooming much earlier, and growing in tubs like the English Daisy. Fine for massing.

Fontainebleau (Flea Bane). New French variety large, pale violet flowers. 2 ft. 6-8.

Glandulosa Major. Dwarf variety with pretty violet flowers. 9 inches. Summer.

Speciosum grandiflorum. Very large, rich purple flowers, yellow centers. 3 feet. 5-11.

Salsuginosus (Asa Gray). A new distinct handsome variety. Flowers of a beautiful orange-buff or apricot. Prized for cutting. 1 1/4 feet. 6-7.

Erodium - Heron's Bill; Stork's Bill

From Greek, meaning a heron; alluding to the beaked fruit resembling a heron's head and beak. Low growing perennials, with finely cut foliage and flowers suggesting our wild and hardy Geraniums.

Manescavi. Spikes of large, rosy-crimson flowers, tufts of graceful foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.



Hardy Ferns

Fine for planting on shady banks and on the North side of walls

*Eryngium - Sea Holly

A name used by Theophrastus for some sort of thistle.

"The Sea Hollies are among the most bizarre of garden plants, and are chiefly valued for the steel-blue or purplish cast of their rigid stems, prickly foliage and teasel-like heads. Their proper place is the hardy border, where they perpetually challenge one's curiosity and interest. They are fine as cut-flowers."

Amethystinum. Flowers amethyst color, in globose heads; and finely cut, prickly foliage. 1 to 2 feet. 7-8.

Maritimum (Sea Holly). Very pale blue flowers in roundish heads and silvery-grey foliage. 1 foot. 7-10.

Oliverianum (Blue Thistle). Stems and flower bracts a rich amethyst blue. 3 feet. 7-9.

Planum. Numerous small blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 7-8.

*Erysimum - Hedge Mustard

From Greek, eryon, to draw, to cure; a powerful cure for sore throat and said to draw blisters by the ancients.

These plants do well in the front row of the border and on dry banks. They like full exposure to sunlight, and in the spring months are completely covered with bright flowers.

Pulchellum. (Fairy Wallflower). Dwarf plant with sulphur-yellow flowers. 6 inches. 5-9.

*Fragaria - Strawberry

From fragrans—fragrant; the perfumed fruit of the strawberry is well known.

Very pretty trailing plants, specially useful as basket plants. **Indica.** Flowers golden-yellow, fruit red, insipid, numerous. 6 inches. 5-10.

*Eupatorium - Perennial Ageratum; Hemp Agrimony

Named after Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who discovered one of the species to be an antidote against poison.

Very ornamental tall-growing perennials for the hardy border, with large flat heads of pretty ageratum-like flowers.

Ageratoides (White Snakeroot). Numerous compound heads of pure white flowers, useful for cutting. 3 feet. 8-9.

Coelestinum. Lavender colored flowers, late in autumn. 18 inches. 8-11.

Purpureum (Joe Pye Weed). Flower heads purple to flesh color. 4 to 6 feet. 8-10.

Euphorbia - Milkwort; Spurge

Named after Euphorbus, the physician to Juba, king of Mauretania.

Showy plants for the border, with continuous bloom that is very desirable for cutting.

Corollata (Flowering Spurge). White flowers with small green eye, in umbels; used like Gypsophila for cutting, and as a bedding in light soil. 18 inches to 3 feet. 7-10.

Polychroma. Masses of chrome-yellow flower-like bracts. 2 feet. Spring.

Cyparissias (Spurge). A pretty plant for naturalizing, creeping under the ground and throwing up stems with graceful foliage and yellow flowers. 2 inches. 5.

Epithymoides. A deciduous species with golden yellow foliage and bracts. Flowers bright chrome yellow. Makes a brilliant mass in April and May. 1 foot. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

*Feverfew

(See Matricaria.)

Fuchsia - Hardy Fuchsia

Named after Leonard Fuchs, the German botanist.

The Fuchsia ranks as one of the most ornamental and popular of garden plants. The Macrostemma varieties are the hardiest, and said to stand the winter outdoors in the New England states.

Macrostemma Riccartoni. Flowers cerise scarlet, with violet inner petals; of stiff, erect habit, very hardy. 6 feet. 7-10.

Choice Hardy Ferns

Ferns are universally admired, and can be planted to beautify and make attractive odd, shady and unsightly corners. Below is a list adapted to this purpose.

ADIANTUM Pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). From adiantos—dry, because if plunged in water it yet remains dry.

ASPIDIUM. From aspidon—a little buckler; in allusion to the form of the spores or seed apparatus.

—**Acrostichoides.** Christmas Fern.

—**Boottii** (Dryopteris Boottii) (Boott's Shield Fern). One of the finest culturable ferns.

—**Cristatum** (Evergreen Fern). A low evergreen, moist shades.

—**Marginale.** Shield Fern.

—**Noeboracense.** New York Fern.

—**Spinulosum.** Evergreen Fern.

ASPLENIUM Filix-Foemina (Lady Fern). From Greek a—not, and splen—spleen; referring to its supposed medicinal properties.

—**Ebeneum** (Ebony Spleenwort). Grows a foot high and delights to ramble amid rocky debris. Foliage narrow and evergreen.

—**Thelypteroides** (Silvery Spleenwort). A thrifty fern of a handsome appearance, pale green in color, and grows a yard high. Splendid for shady banks.

—**Trichomanes.** A small fern growing well where A. Platyneuron does. The shade of a small rock will suit it.

CAMPTOSORUS Rhizophyllum (Walking Fern). From Greek, meaning bent sori, alluding to the irregular arrangement.

CYSTOPTERIS Bulbifera (Bulblet Bladder Fern). From Greek, kystis—a bladder, and pteris—a fern; bladder fern.

DICKSONIA Functilobula (Gossamer Fern). Named after James Dickson, a famous British authority on ferns.

ONOCLEA. Greek, meaning closed vessel, alluding to the closely rolled sporophylls.

—**Struthiopteris.** Ostrich Fern.

—**Sensibilis.** Sensitive Fern.

OSMUNDA. From Osmunder, another name for the Scandinavian god, Thor.

—**Cinnamomea.** Cinnamon Fern.

—**Claytoniana.** Interrupted Fern.

—**Regalis.** Flowering Fern.

—**Gracilis** (Flowering Fern).

POLYPODIUM Vulgare (Cliff Fern). Greek, meaning many feet, alluding to the extensive root stock. Evergreen.

PTERIS Aquilina (Eagle Fern). Greek name for fern, from a word meaning wing, alluding to the usual pinnate form of the leaves.

WOODSIA Ilvensis. Excellent for rock-work, requiring little soil and thriving best in the sunniest corner.

WOODWARDIA Angustifolia (Chain Fern). Wants a moist situation in deep shade. Does well in moist peat north of a bank or wall.

—**Virginica** (Virginian). Requires more moisture.

Funkia - Plantain Lily; Day Lily

Named by Sprengel in honor of Henry Funk, a German cryptogamist.

Japanese perennials producing attractive clumps of foliage and interesting lily-like blossoms. Their dense stools of foliage are in place along drives or walks and in the angles against buildings. A continuous row along a walk gives a strong and pleasing character. Delight in moist, shady situations. The variegated foliage of some species is extremely beautiful and striking for



Funkia Subcordata grandiflora (White Day Lily)

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FUNXIA—Continued.

bedding purposes. The large leaved kinds are excellent subjects for water-side planting.

Albo marginata. Flowers white with a lavender tinge and quite large; leaves large and lined with white along the edges. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Aurea variegata. Flowers purplish-lilac; leaves beautifully variegated green and gold. 2 feet. 7-8.

Coerulea (Ovata). Spikes of nodding light blue flowers; large handsome dark green glossy foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5.

Fortunei gigantea. Combine the very large attractive foliage of *F. Sieboldiana* with the rich glaucous coloring of *Fortunei* and you will have this splendid plant. A strong grower with big lilac-colored flowers; very ornamental for the border. 1 to 2 feet. 7-8.

Price. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Minor alba. Produces numerous strong, erect spikes covered with large pure white flowers; fine for cutting. 1½ to 2 feet. 7-8.

Robusta Elegans Fol. Var. A gigantic variety. Foliage marbled with yellow, leaves 2½ feet in height. A beautiful sub-tropical looking plant. 2½ feet. 7. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Sieboldiana (Glauca). Flowers pale blue; leaves of a metallic blue color.

Subcordata grandiflora. (Corfu Lily; White Day Lily). Handsome spikes of large, waxy-white blossoms, with an odor like that of orange blossoms; and large, broad, glossy, light green foliage. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8.

Undulata Medea-Picta. Flowers lilac, and leaves of medium size, beautifully variegated silver and green. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

*** Gaillardia - Blanket Flower**

Named after M. Gaillard, a French patron of Botany.

Amongst hardy perennial plants, *Gaillardias* are conspicuous for profusion and duration of bloom. The striking flowers produce a gorgeous effect in the border, and are highly recommended for cut-flower purposes, lasting a long time in water, and being gathered with ample, self-supporting stems.

Grandiflora Maxima. Flowers intense blood-crimson, margined with golden yellow. 2 feet. 6-10.

*** Galega - Goat's Rue**

From Greek, gala—milk; the plants are said to increase the milk of such animals as eat them.

Ornamental tallish plants well suited for flower borders, provided they have plenty of room, covered with racemes of pea-shaped flowers, much valued for cutting.

Carnea, fl. pl. Small double flesh pink flowers. A splendid border plant and fine for cutting. 4 inches. 6-8.

Bicolor Hartlandi. Blue and white flower spikes in great abundance. 2 to 3 feet. 7-8. New.

Officinalis. Spikes of purplish-blue flowers. 3 feet to 4 feet. 6-7.

Officinalis alba. White.

Galium - Bedstraw; Lady's Bedstraw

From Greek, gala—milk; the flowers of one of the species being used to curdle milk.

Called Lady's Bedstraw, because this is the plant of the legend, that one of these plants was in the hay on which the mother of Christ rested. This genus, though harsh to the touch, are beautiful for their regular, mathematical habit, caused by the whorled arrangement of the leaves and the delicate misty effect produced by the sprays of miniature blossoms. Used extensively in bouquets, especially with Sweet Peas.

Mollugo (Hedge Straw). Delicate sprays of miniature white flowers. 1 foot to 3 feet. 7-8.

Genista - Broom

From the Celtic word gen—meaning a small bush.

Low-growing ornamental sub-shrubs, with half-evergreen leaves and clusters of showy yellow flowers. For rockwork or on top of a dry mound or slope, with its branches allowed to creep downward, few things are more splendid.

Tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Bright yellow flowers. They obtain yellow dye from this plant. 18 inches. 6-10.

Scoparia (Scotch Broom). (See Shrubs, page 44.)

Gentiana - Gentian

Named after Gentius, king of Illyria, who first experienced the tonic virtues of the plant.

Gentians are amongst the most desirable of both alpine plants and of blue flowers in general. The roots of some forms furnish the drug Gentian, and also the cordial Gentiane. Do best in half-shady, moist positions.

Acaulis (Gentianella). The blue stemless gentian of the Alps. Flowers very large, blue, with five yellow marks inside. 2 inches to 4 inches. 3-5.

Andrewsii. (Close, Blind, or Bottle Gentian). Flowers purplish-blue in crowded racemes; stem erect. 1 foot to 3 feet. 7-8.

*** Geranium - Crane's Bill**

From Greek, geranos—a crane; from the resemblance of the fruit to a crane's bill.

Good summer-flowering border plants; and the dwarf varie-



Gaillardia—Blanket Flower.

GERANIUM—Continued.

ties, pretty alpines for the rockery. All are hardy and thrive in ordinary garden soil.

Grandiflorum (Large Flowered Geranium). Large, open violet-blue flowers, with a satiny lustre. 1 foot. 6-8.

Sanguineum (Blood Red Crane's Bill). Flowers deep purplish crimson. 1 foot. 6-8.

—album. Pure white flowers, pretty cut-leaf foliage. 18 inches. 6-8.

*** Gerbera - Transvaal Daisy**

Named after J. Gerber, a German naturalist.

Very popular greenhouse plants producing a perpetual succession of large, Marguerite-like flowers of a beautiful orange-scarlet.

Jamesonia. Flowers of a vivid orange-scarlet on stout stems. 12 inches to 18 inches. 7. Price, strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

*** Geum - Avens
Barren Strawberry**

From Greek, geus—to give a relish; referring to the roots.

Well known group of plants noted for their rich coloring and freedom of flowering. Most useful for cutting and the rockery or border.

Atrosanguineum fl. pl. Large blood-red flowers in open heads. 1 foot to 2 feet. 5-9.

Coccineum Mrs. Bradshaw. Twice the size of the old double scarlet, with huge frilled petals, giving a full, double appearance. 6 to 10 inches. 4.

Heldreichii. Beautiful orange colored flowers; very free. 1 foot. 5-9.

Heldreichii Magnificum (Barren Strawberry). Large bright orange-yellow flowers, very freely produced, height 2 feet. Fine for massing or cutting. 2 feet. 5-9.

*** Gillenia - Indian Physic; Ipecacuanha**

Named after Arnaldus Gillenius, a botanist of the 17th century. Strong growing perennials, admirable for the border or the shrubbery; handsome trifoliate foliage and spirea-like flowers.

Trifoliata (Bowman's Root). Resembles Spirea; slender, dark red stems, clothed with pretty, star-shaped rose and white flowers, prized for cutting. 3 feet. 7-9.

Glaucium**Horned Poppy****Sea Poppy**

From glaukos—greenish-grey; referring to the hue of the leaves.

Handsome plants with large and numerous flowers, which, although of short duration, succeed one another in great abundance during most part of the summer, and make a fine contrast with the sea-green dew-be-spangled leaves.

luteum (Yellow). Large, bright yellow flowers; hairy leaves; whole plant is glaucous. 1 foot to 2 feet. 6-8.

GLECHOMA. (See Nepeta).

Globularia**Globe Daisy**

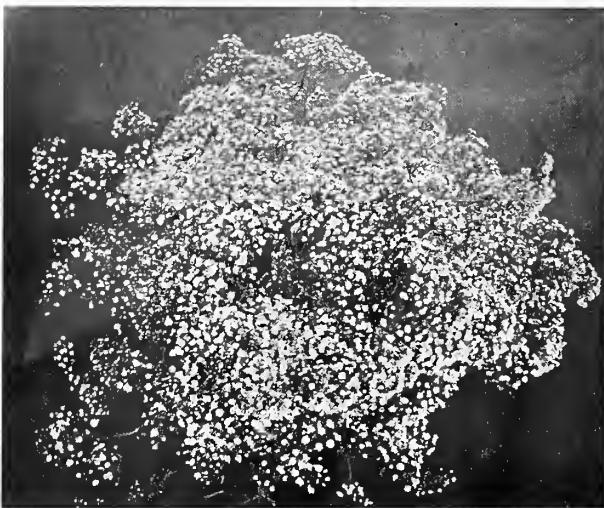
From Latin, globulos—a small, round head; in allusion to the form of the capitellate flower.

Pretty Alpine plants with blue flowers in globular heads and leathery leaves. Prefers partial shade.

Trichosantha. Good rock or border plants. Flower heads large, light blue; leathery leaves that turn blackish-purple in the fall. 6 to 8 inches. 7-8.



Glaucium—Horned Poppy.



Gypsophila Paniculata fl. pl.—Baby's Breath.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

Few people are aware of the many ornamental grasses there are and the extremely beautiful effects to be derived from them. They are invaluable for intermingling in the herbaceous border, where they impart a light and graceful effect. They will thrive under the shade of large trees, and make handsome specimens on the lawn. Being moisture-loving also, they are excellent subjects for waterside planting, and for all other purposes which their graceful forms suggest. **All our ornamental grasses are nursery grown, and large field clumps are sent on orders, unless otherwise specified.**

ARRHENATHERUM (Oat Grass). Derived from arrhen—male and ather—a point; the male spikes being furnished with awns.

BULBOSUM variegatum. Very dwarf and ornamental; striped white and green; retains its coloring late in the season; quite hardy. 6 to 8 inches.

ARUNDO (Reed Grass). An ancient name of doubtful origin; either from the Latin arundo—a reed; or from arn, the Celtic word for water, referring to its habitat.

DONAX (Great Reed Grass). Making noble clumps, fine for a marshy situation. 10 to 15 feet.

—variegata. Striped leaved variety; very ornamental for the garden. 8 to 10 feet. **Price, strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

ELYMUS (Lyme Grass; Wild Rye). From elyo—to cover; named this by Linnaeus because the leaves were formerly made into a coarse sort of fabric.

—GLAUCUS. Glaucus-leaved, dense perennial grass; very short smooth leaves, erect, elongated spikes. Quite rare; from Turkestan. 3 to 4 feet.

ERIANTHUS (Woolly Beard Grass; Plume Grass). From Greek, erion—wool, and anthos—a flower; referring to the plump appearance of the bloom.

—Ravennae (Ravenna Grass). Very ornamental; leaves very long, sometimes violet with a strong white rib in the center. Handsome plumes, fine for winter use when dried. 4 to 7 feet.

EULALIA (Miscanthos) (Eulalia). From eu—well, and lalia—speech; in reference to the high reputation of the plants.

—GRACILLIMA univittata. Leaves much narrower than the type; one white rib down center. 4 to 6 feet.

—Japonica. Green foliage.

—variegata (Japan Rush). Leaves striped. 4 to 6 feet.

—zebrina (Zebra Grass). Leaves banded with white. 4 to 6 feet.

FESTUCA (Fescue Grass). From the Celtic word fest, signifying pasture or food. The grass was laid by the Roman praetor on the head of a slave in freeing him.

—glauca (Blue Fescue Grass). Neat and compact in growth, well adapted for borders. Glaucus green foliage. 6 inches to 1 foot. 6-7.

GYNERIUM* (Pampas Grass). From Greek, gyne female, and erion—wool; in reference to the stigmas being woolly.

—Argenteum elegans (California Pampas Grass). Large, terminal, silky, silvery plumes; slender form with narrow

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Continued.

leaves. 5 to 7 feet. **Price, strong plants, from pots, 25 cts each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

PANICULARIA (Manna Grass; Glyceria). Latin name referring to the panicle spikelets.

—Spectabilis. Foliage variegated; a graceful grass growing in damp ground or shady places. 3 to 5 feet.

PENNISETUM* (Fountain Grass). From penna—a feather, and seta—a bristle; a feathery bristle referring to the nature of the involucre.

—Japonicum (Fountain Grass). A beautiful grass whose flower heads are produced in the greatest profusion. Color rich mahogany, conspicuously tipped with white. It resembles closely the annual Pennisetum in appearance, but being a hardy perennial this variety comes up each year without replanting and establishes itself permanently.

PHALARIS (Canary Grass or Gardner's Garter). An ancient name from the Greek, phalaros—brilliant, because the plant had shining grains.

—Arundinacea variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass). Leaves longitudinally striped with white; very ornamental; sometimes run wild about old places. 18 inches to 2 feet.

STENANTHIUM Robustum (Mountain Fleece). This interesting stranger comes from Caroline mountains. The fine spear-like leaves bend charmingly on all sides and from the center springs a tall flower spike covered with numbers of small pure white flowers. As it gets strength the plants become the most striking objects in the garden.

*Gypsophila - Chalk Plant; Baby's Breath

From Greek, gypsos—chalk, and philein—to love; in reference to the species preferring a chalky soil. Very branched or spreading slender herbs, with scant foliage when in bloom. Of easiest culture in open, rather dry places. Desirable where a mass of delicate misty bloom will fill in a bare place.

Acutifolia (Scorsonerifolia). Leaves very narrow; flowers rose-colored. 2 to 3 feet. 7-8.

Cerastoides. Leaves densely pubescent; flowers white, and red-veined, often two-thirds of an inch across. Creeping habit, excellent for rock-work. 4 inches. 5.

Monstrosa Repens. White or rose flowers, large, in few-flowered panicles; stems trailing or prostrate, ascending at the ends. 6 inches. 7-9.

Paniculata (Baby's Breath). Rough, narrow leaves; very minute, white flowers. Popular for trimming bouquets; very graceful; stems wiry and stiff, and good for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

—fl. pl. A new double flowering white form; very beautiful. 3 feet 6 inches. 6-7. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

repens (Prostrate). Useful dwarf creeping plant growing freely, with flowers of blush white. 4 feet. 6-8.

*Helenium - Sneezewort; Helen-Flower

Named after the celebrated Helen of Troy, who is said to have availed herself of the cosmetic properties of the plant named after her.

The species are more or less strong growing and are, consequently, most suited for the margins of shrubberies or the back of herbaceous borders. In such situations they may be extensively grown, and the abundance of flowers which they produce will prove valuable for decorative purposes.

Autumnale superbum. Broad spreading heads of deep golden yellow flowers; one of the most striking varieties in cultivation. 5 to 6 feet Septemper-October.

—rubrum (Blood Red Sneezewort; Autumnal Tints). Flowers resemble the blood-red English Wallflower in color. 4 feet. 9-10. One of the best plants introduced in years. Fine for cutting. Certificate of Merit.

Grandicephalum striatum. Very handsome variety, forming large heads of showy flowers of a deep orange, striped and blotched more or less with crimson. 5 feet. 7-10.

Hoopesii. The earliest flowering variety and the only one with pure orange colored flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 5-9.

Pumilum magnificum (Helen Flower). Large yellow flowers in great numbers. 18 inches. 6-9.

Riverton Beauty. The flowers are of a rich lemon yellow with a large cone of purplish-black. 5 to 6 feet. 8-10.



Ornamental Grass—See Collection offered on this page.

Helianthemum - Sun Rose

From Greek, helios—sun, and anthemon—a flower; in allusion to the bright golden radiance of the blossoms.

A very pretty family of evergreen plants, covered during May and June, and more or less throughout the summer, with flowers of the most brilliant colors. For dry, sunny situations, or borders, banks, and rockwork.

Crocum (Rock Rose). Saffron-colored flowers. 9 inches. 6-8.

mutable. Beautiful but rarely seen plant with neat habit, and producing an abundance of flesh colored flowers very early. 9 to 12 inches. 4-6

*Helianthus - Perennial Sunflower

From Greek, helios—sun, and anthemon—a flower; from the brilliant color of the flowers and the erroneous idea that the flowers always turned toward the sun.

"Nothing can be a more ideal representative of the sun than the sunflower, with its golden rays; it is dedicated with great propriety to the sun, which it never ceases to adore while the earth is illumined by his light." Beautiful as cut flowers.

Daniel Dewar. The earliest to flower, bearing large single yellow flowers. 6 feet. 7-8.

Decapitalis. Fine habit, with abundance of small, elegant, sulphur-yellow flowers. 6 feet. 8-9.

H. S. Moon. Large, rich golden single yellow flowers. 4 feet. 8-9.

Maximillanus. Latest of all; fine golden yellow flowers in long, graceful sprays, invaluable for cutting. 5 to 7 feet. 9-10.

Miss Mellish. Very large semi-double flowers of fine form and a bright orange-yellow, freely produced. 6 feet 8-9.

Mollis grandiflora. Dark stems, scabrous, hairy foliage, and pretty, pale yellow flowers with dark center. 4 feet. 8-9.

Multiflorus plenus (Soleil d'Or). Perhaps the best of the hardy sunflowers. Double golden flowers, like quilled Dahlias in great profusion, flowering until late in the season. 4 feet. 7-8. See illustration below.

Orgyalis (Willow Leaved or Sky-rocket Sunflower). Long, graceful foliage; bright yellow flowers on short stalks. 6 to 8 feet. October.

Woolley Dod. Best of the September blooming varieties, with deep yellow flowers; entirely distinct. 7 feet. 9.



Planting of *Hemerocallis Flava*.

Helleborus - Christmas Rose

From the Greek, helein—to cause death, and bora—food; the dangerous qualities of hellebore are well known.

Leathery leaved plants, most of which are evergreen, and flower in winter and spring. Valued as a cut flower at a season when there is no other bloom in the garden. Semi-shaded positions.

Niger (Black). Short black rootstock, no stem; the very large flower, white or tinged with purple, comes up right thru the snow; only one leaf of irregular shape. 6 to 18 inches. 1-3. Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

*Hemerocallis - Yellow Day Lily

From Greek, hemero—day, and kallos—beautiful; because the beautiful blossoms close at night; some say because the blossom lives only one day.

One of the most beautiful and popular of our garden perennials. The Lemon Day Lillies have narrow grass-like foliage, and the flowers have wide funnels. Small plants will flower freely the first year. The plants are all remarkably free from enemies and need no protection even in the severest winters. The flowers are very simple, yet distinct, with a wholesome fragrance. The individual flowers are short-lived, but there is a good succession. They thrive in almost any garden soil, but are most luxuriant along the borders of ponds or moist places, and in partial shade. Excellent for cutting, lasting a long while, and the most backward buds opening in the water.

Our stock of *Hemerocallis* is field-grown, and can be depended upon to be true to name.

Apricot. Rich apricot-colored flowers. 2 feet 6 inches. 6.

Aurantiaca. Large orange-yellow flowers. 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet. 6-7.

Dumortieri (Graminea). Rich cadmium yellow buds and reverse of petals bronze yellow. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6.

Flava (Lemon Day Lily). Flowers sweet-scented, clear, full canary yellow. 2 feet. 6.

Florham. Strong grower; large trumpet-shaped flowers, rich golden yellow, with Indian yellow markings. 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches. 6-7.

Fulva, or **Distichia** (Tawny Day Lily). Large bronze flowers. 3 feet. 7-8.

Gold Dust. Of a bright Indian-yellow color, buds and reverse of petals bronzy gold. 2 feet 6 inches. 5-6.

Kwanso fl. pl. (Double Orange Lily). Flowers semi-double, orange shaded crimson. 4 feet 6 inches. 7-8.

Middendorfii. Narrow grass-like foliage; flowers with long tubes, rich golden yellow, 3 to 5 in a head, very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

Orange Man. Fine deep orange colored flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

Sovereign. Very large flowers with broad petals of great substance; rich orange yellow in color. 18 inches. 6.

Thunbergii. Latest to flower; rich buttercup-yellow, funnel-shaped flowers. 4 feet. 7.

*Heliopsis - Orange Sunflower

From Greek, helios—the sun, and oopsis—like; referring to the appearance of the flowers.

This genus is very similar to the *Helianthus*. They are tall-growing plants, well suited for the back of flower borders, where they flower beautifully throughout the summer.

Pitcheriana. One of the best hardy plants for the perennial border, being especially valuable for cutting and for planting in dry places. Daisy-shaped flowers of deep orange color, on good stems for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. 7-10. See illustration, page 20.

Zinneiflora. Semi-double form of the above, with curious narrow petals issuing from the center of the flowers of the same orange color. 4 feet. 7-10.

Scabra Imbricata. Slender stems, bright yellow flowers. 4 feet. 7-10.



Helianthus Multiflorus plenus—Double Hardy Sunflower.



Hibiscus or Swamp Rose Mallow or Mallow Marvel

species with delicate flesh-pink flowers, tinged towards the center; lance-shaped leaf. 4 to 6 feet. 6-8.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). Pink flowers with purple eye. 3 to 5 feet. 6-8. See illustration.

Crimson Eye. Flowers of immense size, pure white with a large crimson spot at the base of each petal. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Mallow Marvels, or **Giant Flowered Hibiscus**. See Malva, page 25.

* **Humulus** - Hop Plant

From Latin, humus—fresh earth; the Hop grows only in rich soils. Our English word hop seems to be the Anglo-Saxon, hoppen—to climb, because of its habit.

The Hop is mostly grown for its flowers, which are used to preserve beer. The Hop, because of its twining habit, makes an excellent arbor or screen plant, rapid and satisfactory grower.

Lupulus Aureus (Golden Hops). Beautiful golden foliage and yellow flowers. 6-8.

--Lupulus. Ordinary climbing Hop Vines.

Hydrastis - Orange Root or Golden Seal

From the Greek water, and to act, in allusion to the active properties of the juice.

A little medicinal plant used in gardens for its pretty leaves and bright colored raspberry-like fruit.

Canadense (Canadian Yellow Root). Hairy plant with heart-shaped leaves and small white flowers. Requires a moist situation. 1 foot. 5-6.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

The name seems to be derived from hyper—upper, and eicon—an image; the superior part of the flower represents an image.

A very pretty race of plants for the border, with their prettily formed yellow flowers nestling amongst the bright green foliage.

adpressum. Of creeping habit and sometimes used for a ground cover; spreads rapidly. Will do well in moist places. Prostrate. 7-8.

Moserianum (Gold Flower). Enormous rich golden-yellow flowers, with yellow stamens and crimson anthers. 2 feet. 7-8. See illustration, page 21.

—tricolor. Large golden-yellow flowers with scarlet stamens; leaves green shaded yellow. Charming for pots or the rockery. 2 feet. 7-8.

Hepatica - Liver Leaf

From Greek, hepaticos—of or relating to the liver; the three lobes of the leaves have been compared to the three lobes of the liver.

A great favorite of the flower border, both as being evergreen in its foliage, and for its abundant blossoms in early spring, and great variety of colors and shades. For the north or east slope of the rockery. The flowers are charming old English garden favorites that droop and close at night.

Triloba (Spring Hepatica). Blooms as soon as the snow is off; flowers range in color from almost pure white to deep blue and rosy-red. Pretty rounded, leathery leaves. 4 inches. 2-4.

Hesperis - Rocket; Dame's Violet

From Greek, hesperos—the evening; the flower is more fragrant toward evening than at other periods of the day.

These Stock-like flowers have long been cultivated in cottage gardens for their fragrance and charm. The double Rockets are considered amongst the best hardy plants, being very productive of bloom, and extremely useful for cutting.

Matronalis (Damask Violet). Flowers purple, sweet-scented. 2 to 3 feet. 6-8.
—**alba**. Showy terminal spikes of white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

* **Heuchera** - Alum Root

Named after Jean Henry de Heucher, 1677-1747, professor of Botany and Medicine at Wittenberg. The Heucheras have a tuft of heart-shaped leaves from which spring a dozen or so slender scapes bearing small bell-shaped flowers in panicles, giving a delicate and airy effect.

Brizoides. Evergreen foliage, prettily marked with purple, flowers in long panicles, of a decided brownish purple. 2 feet. 5-8.
—**gracillima**. Minutely branched panicles of miniature tinted rosy-crimson flowers; very elegant. 2½ to 3 feet. 7-9.

Ondine. Ivory-white, grand spikes. 3 feet. 5-8.

Caprice. Fine spikes, soft salmon with red markings. 30 inches. 5-8.

Cascade. Leaves dark green, marbled bronze; flowers soft rose with red anthers. 2 feet. 5-8.

Cristata. Crested foliage; soft lilac flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 5-8.

Sanguinea (Coral Bells; Crimson Bells). Bright coral red flowers, 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.
—**alba**. Sprays of white flowers; a good selected form. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-8.

—rosea (Rosy Morn). Flowers rosy-pink; very robust. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-8.



Heuchera Sanguinea—Alum Root.

* **Hibiscus** - Mallow; Malva

Probably derived from ibis—a stork, because the bird is said to eat some of the species. Beautiful, tall growing plants of the Hollyhock family. Attractive because of their handsome foliage, stately habit, and large, striking flowers.

Militaris. (Halbert Leaved Rose Mallow). Tall growing



Heliopsis Piteheriana—Orange Sunflower (See page 19).

*Hollyhock (*Althea Rosea*)

From the Greek, to cure, in allusion to the medicinal qualities of some of the species.

The Hollyhock is an old garden favorite, full of sentiment and association with a distant past. It is a plant of strong, vigorous growth and noble aspect, with elegant camellia-like flowers that form perfect rosettes of the most lovely shades of color. They require a deep, rich soil and a sunny corner, but will repay by their gorgeous and lavish bloom all the attention bestowed upon them.

Allegheny Fringed. Mammoth flowers, wonderfully formed of loosely arranged fringed petals, which look as if made from the finest China silk. The colors vary from the palest shrimp pink to deep red. 6 to 7 feet. Summer.

Double Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Salmon and Maroon. Colors separate. Choice English strain.

Double Mixed. All colors.

Henderson's New Everblooming. Flower first season from seed, but acts as a perennial. Pure white to the deepest crimson. Pot plants or roots from field.

Single Mixed. Many prefer the single forms as they are free flowering, and covered with more artistic looking flowers.

Newport Pink. A charming shade of pure pink. Originated in one of the famous Newport, R. I., gardens. It is of strong, vigorous habit, producing colossal spikes of double pure pink flowers.

*Iberis - Candytuft

Named from Iberia, the ancient name of Spain. Dwarf, compact, commonly evergreen plants, most suited to the front of the border, where they connect between the taller growth and the lawn. Very free flowering and pretty; and extremely charming on ledges or walls in the rock garden.

Gibraltarica. Largest and showiest of this genus, with large white flowers, slightly tinged with rose. 1 to 2 feet. 3-6.

Sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). Innumerable flat heads of pure white flowers. 9 to 12 inches. 2-8.

Snow Queen. Pure white, of fine form and compact habit. 9 inches. 3-6.



Single Everblooming Hollyhocks



Hypericum—St. John's Wort (See page 20.)

*Incarvillea - Hardy Gloxinia; Trumpet Flower

Named after Incarville, the French Jesuit missionary to China.

New, hardy tuberous-rooted plants producing large trumpet-shaped showy flowers in clusters that last in good condition for a long time. Require a light protection in winter.

Delavayi. Flowers of a bright rosy or crimson-purple color. 18 inches to 2 feet. Handsome foliage. 5-10.

Grandiflora. Very deep crimson-red. 18 inches. 5-10. New.

*Inula - Flea-Bane; Elecampane

The old Latin name used by Horace, said to be another form of *Helenium*. Decorative summer-flowering border plant, thriving in any ordinary garden soil.

Laudulosa Grandiflora. Enormous rich orange-yellow flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. 18 inches. 6.

Helenium (Elecampane). A vigorous grower, with monstrous foliage and large heads of bright yellow flowers on stout stems. 1 to 1½ feet. 6-7.

Macrocephala. Heads of yellow flowers 4 feet. 6.

Royleana. A fine Himalayan species, with deep golden yellow flowers of good shape and substance; late flowering.

"I have been very much pleased by the care and attention given by you and your Mr. Clucas to my orders, and hope that my cordial recommendation of you, which I have often repeated to many of my friends who are laying out new places, has brought you a good deal of business. In some instances, my friends have thanked me for suggesting you." — LAWRENCE ATTENBOROUGH, New York City. May 11.

"I thank you very much for your prompt attention to my small order. It will probably lead to larger in the future. The plants came to hand in good order and I placed them in the ground after the sun had gone down." — R. B. S., Suffern, N. Y., May 3.



Incarvillea Delavayi—Hardy Gloxinia

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



German Iris or Fleur-de-lis—Iris Germanica

Iris

Ancient Greek, meaning rainbow, because of its beauty and diversity of color. Pliny says it is from the Egyptian word for eye and signifies the eye of heaven.

For new varieties of German and other Iris see Novelty Section in front of catalogue.

Iris Germanica - Fleur-de-Lis; Flag Iris; German Iris

S. signifies Standards and F. Falls of flowers.

The flowers are large and handsome, often stately, exhibiting every diversity of color, in beautiful variegations and shades. They are borne on stout, erect, branched stalks much exceeding the clumps of broad, spear-like, spreading leaves. All are hardy and form excellent border plants, flowering in May and June.

Albino. S. pale lavender; F. tipped with royal purple. 18 inches. 6.

Chameleon. S. delicate blue; F. tipped a little darker.

Charlotte Fatty. S. golden yellow; F. lightly veined blue.

Fairy Queen. S. lavender; F. tipped and reticulated violet. 22 in.

Fantasy. S. light blue; F. purple.

Florentina alba. Producing large fragrant white flowers. 2 feet. 5.

Garrick. S. light blue; F. a darker violet blue.

Honorabilis. S. rich golden yellow; F. very fine velvety rose-purple.

Kharput. S. violet; F. velvety violet-purple. Early flowering; very large flower; fragrant. 2 feet 6 inches. 5.

Madam Chereau. White, feathered edges of sky-blue; free flowering; very beautiful. 32 inches. 6.

Madame de Baune. Pure yellow.

Madame de Brabant. S. lavender; F. purple streaked.

Mrs. Darwin. S. spotted violet and gold; F. white. 5-6.

Pallida (Speciosa). S. lavender; F. lavender with rosy tinge, deliciously scented. 30 inches. 6.

Dalmatica. S. lavender; F. lavender tinged purple; flowers very fine and large. 40 inches. 6. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts., \$2.50 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.**

Faune. S. light blue; F. slightly darker; flowers large.

Queen of May. A lovely soft rose lilac, almost pink; a very beautiful shade. 32 inches. 6. **Price, strong plants, 15 cts., \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.**

William III. S. of lavender rose; F. a little darker.

PRICE, STRONG PLANTS of above named sorts, except where otherwise noted, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

All colors mixed. **Price, strong plants, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. per dozen, \$6.00 per 100.**

Iris, New Intermedia or Interregna

An interesting new type, the result of crossing Iris Germanica with Iris Pumila Hybrida, and for which there promises to be a great future. They bloom earlier than the German Iris, and the flowers combine perfection of form with large size and clear and decided colors. Foliage is dark, and maintains its freshness throughout the season. The flower stems are almost 18 inches high, holding the flowers well above the foliage.

Helge. Light citron, with pearl colored center; a beautiful soft shade. 18 inches. 5.

Walhalla. S. light cerulean blue; F. velvety claret-red, paler towards the edge; beard yellow; very showy. 18 inches. 5.

Halfdan. Pure creamy yellow of perfect form. 18 inches. 5.

Ingeborg. Pretty ivory white with an orange beard. Very free and dwarf. 12 to 18 inches. 5. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

* Iris Kaempferi

Japanese Iris or the Clematis Iris of Japan

These magnificently aristocratic looking flowers from the land of cherry blossoms and Japanese prints, are almost the most beautiful gift that little island country has brought to the west. The large flat blooms, on the tall, warmly colored green of the stalks and leaves, are rich in a thousand and one gorgeous colors and shades, that stay with us through the months of June and August. They prefer a moist soil, along the margin of a pond or by the side of a little stream, where they best carry out the Japanese methods of decoration. 2 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—Date Dogu. Rich claret red, orange blotches, blue halo; single.

—Gekka-no-nami. (Waves on Moonlight). Dense pure double white, yellow blotches.

—Iso-no-nami. Coerulean, blue or gray-lilac, flaked speckled, large yellow blotches.

—Kagaribi. Double brilliant ruby, feathered white; yellow blotches.

—Kakujakuro. Blue and purple, heavily feathered white; yellow blotches. Double.

—Kumoma-no-sora (Sky Amidst the Clouds). Three large broad petals, silvery white, suffused with soft light blue.

—Kumo-no-obi. (Bands of Clouds.) Dark lavender purple, white halo.

—Shishi-odori (Dancing Lion). Deep rich purple, golden yellow low center.

—Yedo-Kajami. Magenta lilac, veined with white.

Price, strong plants, above named sorts, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Japan Iris, in mixture, all colors. 10 cts. each, \$1.00 doz., \$8.00 per 100.

For list of newer sorts see Novelty Section, front of catalogue.

Iris in Variety

Aurea (Orientalis, Golden Flag). A new Himalaya species producing large golden yellow flowers upon 4 foot stems in June and July. A very lovely and distinct type.

Cristata. A dwarf growing Iris with light blue flowers.

Ochroleuca Gigantea (Golden Banded Iris). Large, pale yellow flowers, margined with white. 4 feet. 6-7.

Orientalis Sanguinea. Large, handsome violet blue flowers which are also ornamental in the bud stage, having conspicuous crimson spathe valves; fine border plant and good water-margin subject. 3 feet.

Orientalis Snow Queen.* An exquisite new hardy Iris; flowers of snowy whiteness, large and well formed; produced in great abundance; foliage light and graceful; grand Iris for flower border or water-side. 3 feet.

Pseudacorus (Common Yellow Water Flag). S. bright yellow, F. yellow with a bright spot and radiating brown veins; suitable for marshes and water courses. 3 feet. 5-6.



Iris Orientalis—Snow Queen

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

IRIS IN VARIETY—Continued

Pumila (Crimean Iris). Early spring flowering dwarf Iris, growing to about 6 inches and flowering profusely; very decorative as an edging to the border; flowers fugitive yellow or bright to dark lilac. 6 inches. 3-5.

—aurea. Light yellow flowers. 6 inches. 3-5.

—Cyanea. Light violet blue.

—Formosa. Dark violet blue.

—Excelsa. Ochre yellow.

—Eburna. Yellowish-white.

Sibirica Alba*. Flowers white veined with pale lilac. 3 feet. 5-6.

—Purpurea*. Large violet blue flowers. 3 feet. 5-6. **Tectorum** (Japanese Roof Iris). In China and Japan this Iris is used in country districts as a "coping" to hold down the straw thatch forming the roof of many a house. In this position it is said to grow freely and flower abundantly. A well-drained sandy soil and a sunny position are essential to successful outdoor culture; though grown as greenhouse subjects in pots no trouble is experienced. Flowers lovely pale blue with white crests.

Xiphioides (English Iris). Flowers dark violet purple; outer falls with yellow spots in center. 1 to 2 feet. Fall delivery.

JASMINUM. (See Hardy Climbers.)

***Lathyrus**

Everlasting or Perennial Sweet Pea

From the Greek, *la*—augmentative and *thouros*—anything exciting; in allusion to the medicinal qualities of the seeds.

The perennial pea is one of the hardiest and most easily cultivated species, thriving almost anywhere, even among flags and boulders. A rampant grower, it is a good trellis plant, and is adapted as a cover to wild, rough places, where it scrambles over bushes and stones. It succeeds in shade and grows rapidly. The flowers are clustered and sweet smelling, and borne in great profusion.

Latifolius. Large deep red flowers on long stems in constant succession. 6 feet. 7-9.

—Albus. Bearing clusters of large pure white flowers. 6 ft. 7-9.

—Pink Beauty. Clusters of large beautiful shell-pink flowers, like Blanche Ferry Sweet Peas.

—White Pearl. Most beautiful of all everlasting peas with pure white flowers, which are about double the size of the ordinary *Lathyrus Latifolius albus*; true, no seedlings; excellent for cutting. **Price, strong plants, 20 cts. each; \$2.00 doz.**

—tuberous. Flowers deep rich rose color, very pretty. 18 in. 6-9.



Lathyrus—Perennial Sweet Pea, White Pearl—More attractive than the annual sorts

***Lavandula** - Sweet Lavender

From Latin, *lavo*—to wash; referred to the use of Lavender in the bath.

The Lavender is an ancient garden favorite because of its pleasant odor. They are pretty perennials with silvery-grey foliage and spikes of lavender or blue, sweet-smelling flowers. Require slight winter protection in New York state. Charming for the flower border.

Munstead (Large-flowered Early Dwarf Lavender). A charming variety, producing large spikes of sweet-scented bloom of a deeper shade than the old common Lavender and several weeks earlier; habit very dwarf. 1 foot.

Vera (True Sweet Lavender). Aromatic silvery-grey foliage; delightfully fragrant lavender flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 7-8.

Leiophyllum Dendrum - Sand Myrtle

Prostratum. Evergreen, small oval leaves resembling dwarf box. White or light pink, small flowers. Fine for borders or rockeries, and thrives well in sunny or shady positions. Grows in dense depressed tufts. 6 to 8 inches. 5-6.

***Leontopodium** - Edelweiss

From Greek, *leontos*—a lion and *pons*—a foot; because the flower heads resemble the foot of a lion.

The Edelweiss is perhaps the one flower most sought by tourists in the Alps. It is an emblem of purity, the name Edelweiss meaning noble white. It is a low plant, 4 to 12 inches high, densely covered with a whitish wool, the attractive portion being the flat, star-like clusters of woolly floral leaves surrounding the true flowers, which are small, inconspicuous and yellow. Require a light dry soil.

Sibiricum (Siberian Edelweiss). This new variety distinguishes itself by its simple culture, its large, white blooms which are twice the size of the Alpine variety, also its capability of reproduction in the low country. 4 to 12 inches. **Price, strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.**

***Liatris** - Blazing Star; Kansas Gayfeath.

Meaning of name unknown.

Liatris produces its flowers, of pretty rose and purple shades, on wand-like racemes, in late summer and autumn. They will thrive in poorer soil than most garden perennials, and are very effective and charming plants in the border.

Pycnostachya (Kansas Gayfeather). Flower heads pale purple in a dense cylindrical spike; one of the choicest and boldest species. 3 to 5 feet. 8-9.

Scariosa. Flowers deep purple, in an elongated corymb; very ornamental. 2 feet. 9.

Spicata. Densely crowded, rosy-purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 9.

Linaria - Toad Flax

From Linon—flax, referring to the resemblance between the leaves of the two plants.

Very pretty hardy evergreen creepers, well adapted for growing in pots or for covering walls and crevices.

Cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy; Mother of Thousands). Masses of pale blue or lilac little flowers. 6 inches. 5-10.

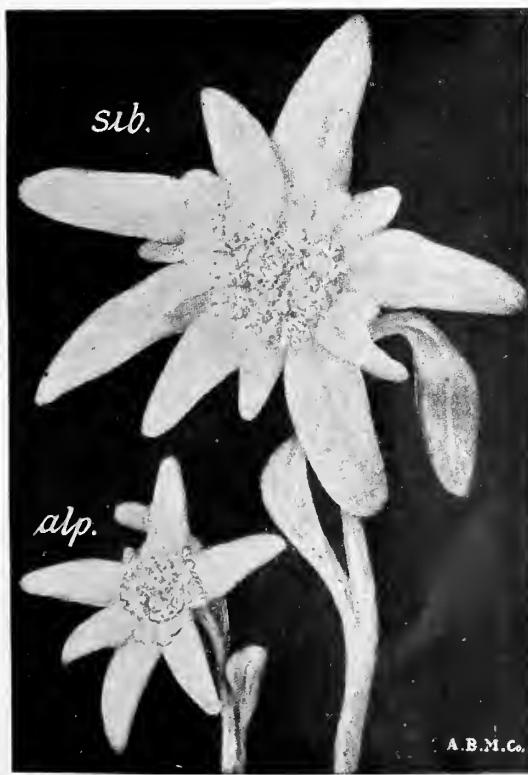
Dalmatica (Toad Flax). Fine herbaceous species. Long branching spikes of lemon yellow flowers. Densely clothed with leaves. 2 to 3 feet. 4-5. **Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

***Lindelofia** - Himalayan Hound's Tongue

Named in honor of Frederick von Lindelof, of Darmstadt, a patron of Botany.

Erect, hardy perennials, with racemes of drooping, odd-colored, tubular flowers. The plant is sometimes winter killed, so requires some protection.

Speciosissima. Flowers with blue tube, and rosy-purple lobes; pretty heart-shaped leaves. 18 inches. 6-7.



Leontopodium Sibericum—Edelweiss
Easily grown in almost any garden. See description

Lilium - Lilies

From the Celtic word *li*, which signifies whiteness. The Lily has always been considered the emblem of whiteness or purity.

Lilies have always been looked upon as amongst the noblest of garden plants. Their conspicuous flowers, striking colors, and their stately forms, appeal strongly to the eye and to the imagination as well. They are among those good old-fashioned plants which frequently and justly come newly into vogue. Lilies are less understood and less discriminatingly appreciated than almost any other plant of prominence. The Tiger Lily is a favorite and old-fashioned flower, to be found in many of the most homely and unpretending gardens. Now and then one finds a good group of the Madonna Lily, very rarely a cluster of the beautiful little Coral Lily, and sometimes landscape gardeners furnish free-handed clients with masses of the Gold Banded Lily in the shrubbery borders. The Easter Lily is largely forced by the florists, as are also certain varieties of the Speciosum group, but is unknown practically as an outdoor plant. But aside from these, no Lilies can at present be classed as real favorites of the American people, while dozens of magnificent kinds are practically unknown.

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

Auratum (Gold Banded Japan Lily). Flowers ivory-white, with a distinct central band of bright yellow and numerous deep purple spots, the lower part hairy; a favorite in American gardens, where it appears to best advantage massed and scattered through moderately tall-growing shrubs. 2 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Speciosum Album. A very desirable form with pure white flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

Price, large size bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz., \$12.00 per 100.

—**Magnificum**. Flowers heavily spotted with rosy-crimson. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

—**Rubrum**. Fine, extra strong growing sort, with dark pinkish-red flowers. 6-8.

Best for garden culture.

NATIVE AND OTHER HARDY LILIES.

Brownii. Flowers creamy white inside, fading to pure white tinged with yellow at the base. Outside they are white with purple midribs. Antlers reddish brown. Very fragrant. 2-3 feet. 7-8.

Croceum (Orange Lily). Orange spotted black. Does well in light soil. 2 to 3 ft. 7.

Canadense (Canadian Lily). Flowers varying in color from bright yellow to pale bright red, with copious spots of purplish red. Good species for garden use. 18 inches to 3 feet. 6-8.

Candidum (Madonna or Annunciation Lily). Flowers pure pearl-white, fragrant, very rarely tinged with purple on the outside; one of the most ornamental species and an old favorite. 2 to 3 feet. 6. See illustration.

Carolinianum (Carolina Lily). Smaller, more slender, with fewer flowers and broader leaves. A Southern variety.

—**Grayi** (Gray's Lily). Similar to *Lilium Canadense*, but dwarfer in growth and smaller flowers. 2 to 2½ feet. 6-7.

Elegans. Various colors. Dwarf. Early flowering. Large, upright blooms, very snowy and quite hardy.

Longiflorum Giganteum (Long Flowered Easter Lily). Flowers often solitary, fragrant, waxy-white, nearly horizontal. 1 to 2 feet. 6.

Philadelphicum. Flowers bright orange-red, usually spotted with purple on the lower half. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

Superbum (American Turk's Cap Lily). Flowers orange-red, thickly spotted; tall growing variety. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Tenuifolium (Siberian Coral Lily). Flowers nodding, rich scarlet, self-colored; deserving favorite; fine for massing; especially suitable for beginners. 1 to 2 feet.

Tigrinum (Single Tiger Lily). Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Remarkably useful plant, thriving from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 2 to 4 feet. 7-8.

—**fl. pl.** (Double Tiger Lily). Odd double variety with orange-red spotted flowers. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Splendens (Tiger Lily). A fine variety of robust habit, with long flowering spikes and more numerous larger flowers, much preferable. 4 to 6 feet. 6-8.

Umbellatum. Flowers pale scarlet-red, scarcely spotted at all. Hardy species for general garden use. 1 to 2 feet. 7.



Lilium Candidum—Madonna Lily



Lilium Auratum (Golden Banded Lily of Japan)

Lithospermum - Gromwell

From the Greek for stone and seed; in allusion to the seeds which are hard and shining like little pebbles. Very handsome dwarf trailing evergreens for rockwork. Country girls in the north of Sweden stain their faces with the root on days of festivity.

Prostratum. Gentian-like flowers of a lovely deep blue; tufts of dark green foliage. 3 inches. 4-11.

*Lobelia - Cardinal Flower

Named after Mathew Lobel, botanist and physician to James I.

Extremely interesting genus of plants on account of the beauty of the blossoms. Of fine, handsome aspect, making a most striking and gorgeous showing if planted in front of evergreens, or in the herbaceous border.

Cardinalis (Indian Pink; Cardinal Flower). Flowers vivid crimson; one of the most showy of all native flowers; for the moist border. 2 to 4 feet. 7-10. See illustration, page 25.

Syphilitica (Great Lobelia). Flowers pale blue to purple in long leafy racemes. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Tupa (Devil's Tobacco). A new plant, probably never, until last season, offered in America. Resembles in some respects a gigantic *Lobelia Cardinalis*. The abundant beaked, curious, scarlet flowers are about 2½ inches in length; leaves large, pale green. 8 to 10 feet. 7-9.

* *Lupinus* - Lupine

Said to be derived from the Latin, *lupus*—a wolf; because this plant devours, as it were, all the fertility of the soil.

The Lupines are showy plants with velvet-like leaves and conspicuous, butterfly-like free-blooming flowers in terminal racemes. Very lovely plants for the border or for massing; they are of easy culture, but will not grow in a lime soil.

Polyphyllus (Old-Fashioned Garden Lupine). Flowers deep blue, on large, long spikes.

2 to 5 feet. 6-9.

—**Albus** (White Perennial Lupine). Showy bold white flowers; excellent for the border.

3 feet. 6-9.

—**Moerheimi**. This is one of the finest novelties, flowering throughout the summer. The fine, long spikes of pink and white colored flowers make it a grand acquisition for cutting purposes, as well as for the border. 3 feet. 6-9.

—**Roseus**. Flowers of a soft, rose-pink color, which darken with age and are produced in great profusion. 3 to 4 feet. 6-9.

—**tricolor**. A continuous bloomer, producing spikes of soft primrose shaded delicate rosypink flowers, 2½ feet. 6-9.

* *Lychnis* - Maltese Cross; Ragged Robin

From Greek, *lychnos*—a lamp; in allusion to the cottony leaves of some of the species, which were used by the ancients as wicks to lamps.

This genus includes some of the best-known and -loved of the old-fashioned flowers, and no garden can afford to be without a representative, as they are of the easiest culture and most pleasing habit.

Alpina. Rose-colored flowers, in dense heads. A very pretty border or rock plant.

Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Dense heads of brick-red or scarlet flowers; one of the most desirable. 2 to 3 feet. 6.

—**alba**. A most desirable plant, heads of pure white, single flowers.

—**carnea** (Jerusalem Cross). A pale rose-colored variety; very pretty. 2 to 3 feet.

—**fl. pl.** (Scarlet Lightning). Double flowering form of the type, having flower heads of vermillion scarlet on erect stems; one of the choicest hardy plants of recent introduction. 3 feet. 6. See illustration.

Flos-Cuculi plenissima (semperflorens) (Double Ragged Robin; Cuckoo Flower). This is the true double Ragged Robin. It flowers continuously from spring until late fall. The flowers, which are very attractive, are of a bright pink color and are borne in great numbers. It is perfectly hardy and succeeds anywhere with the least attention. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-9.

Haageana. Flowers brilliant scarlet, nearly 2 inches across; showy and exceedingly handsome. 1 foot. 6-7.

Vespertina alba plena (White or Evening Campion). Flowers double white, in loose panicles, emitting a pleasant odor in the evening. 1 to 3 feet. 6-8.

Viscaria Splendens fl. pl. (German Catchfly). Panicles of large, brilliant rose-colored double flowers. 9 inches. 5-6.

LYCORIS. (See Amaryllis).

* *Lysimachia* - Loose-Strife

From Greek, *lysis*—dissolving, and *mache*—strife; it has been given to this plant from the quality absurdly ascribed to it by the ancients, of quieting restive oxen when put upon their yokes.

A very pretty genus of plants with mostly yellow flowers. All the species are of the easiest culture, preferring a moist situation, such as waterside planting.

Clethroides (Loose-Strife or Gooseneck). Long, dense, recurved spikes of pure white flowers, fine or cutting. 3 feet. 7-9.

Nummularia (Creeping Jenny or Creeping Charlie). Very showy large bright yellow flowers; handsome creeper, very useful for rustic vases and baskets, and forms a dense carpet rapidly if used for bedding. 6-8.



Lychnis Chalcedonica fl. pl.—Double Form



Lobelia Cardinalis or Cardinal Flower
(See page 24).

* *Lythrum* - Purple Loose-Strife

From Greek, *lytron*—black blood; in allusion to the color of the flowers. Showy perennials for waterside planting or in the shrubby borders, where they hold their own. They produce throughout the summer, tall erect spikes of brightly colored flowers.

Roseum superbum. Large rose-colored flowers; of robust habit. 4 to 6 feet. 7-8.

Roseum, Perry's Variety (Purple Loose-strife). Flowers large and glistening cherry-red. A most beautiful shade. For a bog garden or naturalizing there is nothing to equal it. 3 feet. 6-9.

Malva - Mallow

Old Greek, meaning to soften, referring to its soft, mucilaginous qualities.

Tall vigorous growing perennials of the most ancient culture. Used among the Romans as a vegetable, and still serves as food to the Chinese.

alcea (Vervain). A dwarf growing Mallow somewhat like the Hollyhock, with branching stem bearing a profusion of pale rosy-purple flowers. 2 to 4 feet. 7-10.

Mallow Marvels or Giant Flowering Hibiscus (Marshmallow). An improved form of our native Marshmallow or Rosemallow, in which the colors have been greatly intensified. Robust, upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size, in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white. **Price, Mixed Colors, pink and white, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. Crimson colors separate, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.**

* *Matricaria*

Feverfew; Mayweed

From the Greek, *matrix*—mother; from its use in diseases.

Matricarias are so closely allied to the Chrysanthemums and Pyrethrums, that they are often listed under either head. They differ in minor details only, and are most easily distinguished by their heavy scent and finely cut foliage.

For varieties of Matricaria see next page 26.



Lupinus Polyphyllus—Perennial Lupine

MATRICARIA—Continued.

Capensis fl. pl. (Feverfew). Pure white double flowers. Flowers early and should be more widely known. 1 foot.

Imodora plenissima (Bridal Robe). Very double, clear white, large heads; very floriferous and the flowers are fine for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 5.

Meconopsis - Himalaya Poppy

From Greek, mekon—a poppy and opsis—resemblance; alluding to the general appearance of the plant.

Very showy perennials with large handsome flowers resembling Poppies, especially suitable for the rockery, as they are of easy culture in any ordinary soil.

Cambrika fl. pl. (Double Welsh Poppy). A very handsome and rare plant, with orange-yellow flowers which are perfectly double; flowers continuously throughout the summer. 1 foot. 5-8. Price, strong plants, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Megasea - Saxifrage

Meaning of name unknown.

These plants are so closely related to the Saxifrages that they are often included under that head.

cordifolia (Heart-shaped leaves). Large, heart-shaped leaves on long, thick stalks, covered with dense masses of lilac or purplish flowers. 1 foot. 3-5.

Ungulata (Tongue-shaped leaves). Rosette habit. Flowers white with numerous rose colored dots; very effective, 1 to 2 feet. 5-7.

Speciosa (Heart-leaved Saxifrage). Large foliage with rich purple flowers. Admirable for bold rockwork plantings, or under trees, also by the wayside. 1 foot. 4-5. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Mentha - Mint

Named after Minthe, a nymph, who the poets feign was transformed into this plant which bears her name.

The Mint is characterized by its square stems, its leaves with the aromatic fragrance, and its pretty, dense, little flowers.

Not only a charming plant for borders, but a useful one as well. **Piperita** (Peppermint). Flowers purple, in loose spikes, and reddish stems, and thick, oily leaves; in moist places. 1 to 3 feet. 9.

Pulegium (Pennyroyal). Flowers pale purple, in many-flowered racemes. This variety is largely employed in geometrical gardening because of its dwarf, compact growth and dark green foliage. 4 inches. 9.

Requieni (A Creeping Thyme or Mint). Lovely dwarf creeper with pale purple flowers in tiny whorls. Practically odorless until bruised when a strong peppermint-like scent is emitted. Fine for planting in crevices of walls. 6 inches. 7.

Rotundifolia variegata (Variegated Apple Mint). Variegated with green and light yellow.

Spicata (Spearmint). Flowers purplish; widely naturalized in old gardens in America. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Mertensia - Virginia Cowslip; Bluebells

Named after Professor Mertens, a German botanist.

Mertensias add variety to the border and are always attractive to plant lovers for their drooping clusters of blue-bellied flowers in March and May. They should have a sheltered position with full sunshine and a rich soil.

Viginica. Tubular flowers of purple and blue, in graceful drooping clusters. 1 to 2 feet. 3-5. See illustration.



Mertensia Virginica—Virginia Cowslip



Myosotis—Forget-Me-Not—Used as a Ground Cover.

***Michauxia - False Passion Flower**

In memory of Andre Michaux, a French botanist, who discovered this genus.

A handsome group of plants, bearing a profusion of showy flowers that bear some distant resemblance to the Passion Flowers.

Campanuloides. A very ornamental and stately plant for dry, south borders, bearing branching spikes of large white blooms. 3 feet. 6-8. Price, strong plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100.

***Monarda - Horse Mint;**

Bergamot; Oswego Tea

Named after Nicholas Monardez, a Spanish botanist of the 16th century, who published a book containing the earliest picture of an American plant.

This genus includes some very striking border plants with handsome flowers and aromatic foliage. Do well in any situation, but prefer moist places, and are seen to best advantage massed.

Didyma rosea (Oswego Tea). Flowers of a rose color, and sweetly fragrant foliage. 18 inches. 7-9.

—**Cambridge Scarlet**. Flowers of a much more vivid shade of crimson than the older form. 3 feet. 7-9.

—**Alba** (White Bergamot). Pure white flowers in whorls. Leaves cordate and highly scented. 3 feet. 6-9.

Fistulosa Alba (Wild Bergamot). Flowers white in single heads. 2 feet. 6-8.

Russelliana. Flowers pale blue, veined with purple. 2 feet to 3 feet. 7-9.

Violacea Superba. Quite a distinct shade; mixture of purple and violet. 3 to 4 feet. 5-8.

MOSS PINK. (See Phlox Subulata).

Myosotis*Forget-Me-Not; Scorpion Grass**

So named from the Greek, myos—a mouse and otos—an ear; its oval velvety leaves are like the ear of a rat or mouse.

Derives its name Scorpion Grass from the racemes of flowers, which, when young, bend in at the top like a scorpion's tail. It is a well-known sentimental flower and will grow in any situation. Most suitable as rockery plants or as edgings to the flower border.

Palustris semperflorens (Perpetual Flowering Forget-me-not). Blue with yellow throat; damp places; spread rapidly. 9 inches. 3-8.

—**Count Waldnersee**. Very pretty deep blue flowers. 9 inches. March-August.

—**grandiflora** (Waterwitch). Very fine and improved sort.

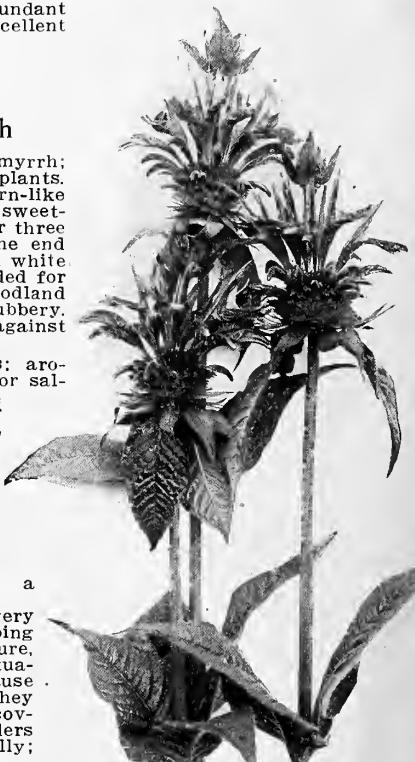
Sylvatica. Blue flowers; abundant and long bloomer. An excellent variety.

Myrrhis*Sweet Cicely or Myrrh**

From the Greek, myrrha—myrrh; in allusion to the scent of the plants.

Pretty perennial with fern-like foliage, a pleasant odor and sweet-tasting stems. It grows two or three feet high and bears toward the end of May clusters of small white flowers. It is recommended for naturalizing along woodland walks and in open shrubbery. It is pleasant to brush against the foliage.

Odorata. White flowers; aromatic foliage. Used for salads in Italy. 3 to 4 feet. 5. Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

***Nepeta****Ground Ivy; Catnip; Catmint**

Derived from Nepet, a town in Tuscany.

Ground Ivvies are very pretty trailing or creeping perennials of easy culture, but preferring moist situations and shade. Because of their rapid growth, they are useful as a ground covering in shrubbery borders and shady places generally; or for hanging baskets.

Cataria (Catnip). Has medicinal qualities. Cats are fond of the plant.

Monarda Didyma—Cambridge Scarlet—Bergamot, Oswego Tea

NEPETA—Continued.

Glechoma hederacea folia variegata (Variegated Ground Ivy). Flowers blue, leaves variegated prettily; make a dense mat. 2 inches. 4.

Glechoma viridis (Gill-over-the-Ground). Similar to the preceding sort, except the foliage of this has green leaves.

Mussini. An excellent plant for any position, but especially useful in the rock garden. Of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 1 to 1½ feet. 5-9.

Nierembergia - Cup Flower

Named after John E. Nieremberg, a Spanish Jesuit of the 16th century, who wrote a book called "The Marvels of Nature."

Pretty perennials with petunia-like flowers that are extremely showy. Thrive best in a moist soil with half-shaded exposure, but often makes fine patches on a dry bank or even the rockery.

Rivularis (White Cup). Large and beautiful bell-shaped, white flowers with a golden-yellow or rosy throat, in great profusion. 3 inches. 6-9.

*** Oenothera - Evening Primrose**

Derived from Greek, oinos—wine and thera—to hunt; the roots of this plant, eaten after meals, were incentive to wine drinking, as olives are now.

Showy and very beautiful plants, for borders, beds, rockwork, etc., where in the full sun their fragrant and pretty flowers will nod to the garden all day and invite the friendly bee.

America. New gigantic Evening Primrose. This has given universal and unbounded satisfaction to all who purchased last season. The snowy white blossoms are about four times as large as any of the older kinds; by far the grandest Evening Primrose ever grown. 9 inches. 6-10. Not hardy in New York State. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Fruticosa (Evening Primrose). A very showy border plant, covered with rich golden yellow flowers. 1½ feet. 6-8.

Fraseri. Large, pale yellow flowers. 1 foot. 6-10.

Missouriensis. Large, handsome yellow flowers, spotted with red, on trailing, downy stems. 6 inches. 6-8.

Pilgrimi. Heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. 6-8.

Speciosa. Producing a mass of large, erect, fragrant, pure white flowers, becoming reddish as they fade; valuable for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 6-10.

Youngii. Prized for its stocky growth and profusion of bright, large lemon-yellow flowers in bold heads. 2 feet. 6-9.



Oenothera America—White Evening Primrose.



Pachysandra Terminalis—One of the finest Evergreen Ground Coverers

Omphalodes - Navelwort; Blue Eyed Mary

From Greek, omphalos—a navel, and eldos—resemblance; the round seeds which are depressed in the center, may be compared to a navel.

A genus of plants with beautiful flowers like the Forget-me-not, only much larger. Prefer moist, semi-shaded positions, though they will thrive equally well in full sunlight.

cappadocia. Beautiful Alpine variety with large deep blue flowers and large glossy leaves. Will grow in almost any soil. 9 inches. 4-5.

Verna (Creeping Forget-me-not). Large blue flowers with white eye on creeping stems. 6 inches. 3-5.

—Alba. Dainty snow-white flowers. 6 inches. 3-5.

*** Onopordon - Cotton or Scotch Thistle**

From the Greek, onos—an ass and pordon—crepitus; on account of its effect on the ass after eating.

Cultivated for "aud lang syne" and used occasionally by some lover of hardy plants with striking effect against a background of dark shrubbery, which sets off the silvery foliage and bold habit of the plant.

Robert Bruce. A cross between the Scotch Thistle, Onopordon acanthium, and Onopordum Arabicum, resulting in a large, handsome ornamental plant of branching habit, with bold, grayish foliage, elegantly cut, and silvery prickly flower stems 6 feet. 7-8.

Opuntia - Hardy Cactus; Indian Fig; Prickly Pear

The old Latin name used by Pliny, and said to be derived from the city of Opus, in Greece.

As ornamental plants, Opuntias are unique rather than pleasing; their stiff, formal aspect, and spiny bristles, but wonderfully handsome flowers, renders them difficult to handle with harmony in the border, but are interesting as specimens and hedge plants.

Rafinesquia. Spreading, prostrate form, with golden-yellow flowers, having a reddish center. 1 foot. 6.

ORCHIDS, HARDY. (See Cypripedium).

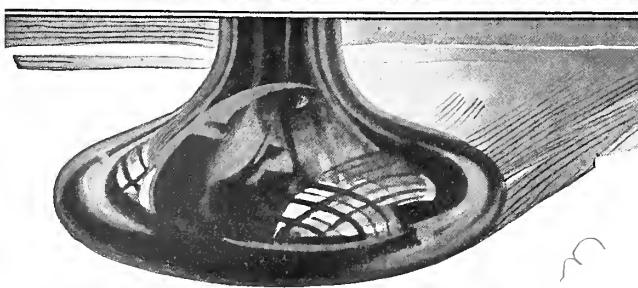
Pachysandra - Japanese Spurge

From Greek, pachys—thick, and andros—a stamen; referring to the thickness of the stamens.

True evergreens with thick, glossy foliage forming a dense mat, making a very desirable low-growing cover plant, succeeding admirably either in full sun or partial shade.

Terminalis. A trailing plant; flowers white in terminal spikes. 3 inches. 5. See illustration.

"I wish to express my thanks to you for the very fine plants received from your house and the perfect manner in which they were packed. I have received plants from half a dozen different houses in the East, but not one could compare with the ones from your house. Will remember you with future orders."—MRS. M. J. B., Tacoma, Washington, April 2.



The Peony in plantings or as a cut flower has few rivals

Paeonia Officinalis

Beautiful Hardy Double European Peonies, Early Flowering

These peonies are very old inhabitants of our garden, and at the present day, like many other old-fashioned flowers, are being generally appreciated, and well they may. In partially shaded groves, these European Peonies thrive and are happy, while in beds or as single specimens they are exceedingly effective.

Officinalis rubra. Old double red. Large, handsome flowers.

—rosea. Old double rose.

Mutabilis alba. Old double flesh-white.

Paeony Sinensis in Mixture

MIXED RED VARIETIES, divided roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

MIXED PINK VARIETIES, divided roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

MIXED WHITE VARIETIES, divided roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Price of named varieties of double flowering Chinese Peony roots, except where otherwise noted. Strong root divisions with 3 to 5 flowering eyes, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen, \$20.00 per 100. Strong whole roots, 2 years from divided stage, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen. Strong whole roots, 3 years from divided stage, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per dozen.

Paeonia - Peony

According to the old Greek legend, named after the physician Paeon, who used the plant to cure Pluto of a wound inflicted by Hercules.

Paeonia Sinensis - Double Chinese Peony

These magnificent Peonies bear large and handsome flowers in summer, varying in color from pure white to blush rose, pink, and bright and deep crimson, while most of them are deliciously rose-scented. They are of simple culture, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil. The planting season for Peonies is from September to April; those planted in September generally blooming the following summer.

For the convenience of customers we are offering different sized roots of Peonies at prices according to size and age. The trade custom of sending purchasers of Peonies divided roots containing upwards of three or more flowering crowns, is not always satisfactory, so to meet the demand for larger roots, we are offering this year, besides divisions, whole roots or clumps two and three years old from the divided stage.

Whilst the divided roots will make a good showing, and produce bloom the first year if planted in season, the whole clumps can be depended upon giving a greater profusion of bloom and becoming established more readily under proper conditions.

Named Chinese Peonies

Today's Best Varieties

Alba Plena (Queen Victoria). Pure white. Very charming and graceful.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Deep purplish crimson; the tips of the petals lighter colored. Large cup-shaped bloom; late.

Andre Laurius. Rich velvety red; an unusually rich and glowing color; very large and free grower. One of the latest sorts.

Bicolor (Lemoine). Very pale pink; center yellow and crimson.

Boule de Neige. White, lightly sulphured. Center bordered with carmine. Extra.

Canary. Pale yellow, a rare color in Peonies.

Caroline Allain. Beautiful blush, center of sulphur tipped white.

Chas. Leveque. Soft salmon-pink, changing to blush. 6-7.

Chrysanthemiflora. Beautiful clear rose pink; twisted petals.

Late bloomer.

Comata. Violet-red. Very fine.

Delachei. Very large cup-shaped bloom; deep purple with crimson reflex. One of the best with upright stems, extra fine late.

Duchess de Nemours. Very beautiful, exceptionally so when in bud. Fine cup-shaped bloom, sulphur-white, greenish with reflex.

Duc de Cazes. Dark pink, center salmon.

Duke of Wellington. Very large, well formed blooms, on long, firm stems, color sulphur-white, very fragrant, good grower and free bloomer; extra fine.

Elegans. Outer petals rose. Curving and twisting petals filling the center, shading from light rose to white. Tall and very strong grower.

Festiva Alba. One of the best cut flower sorts. Glossy ivory-white, center petals touched with a few carmine spots. Very fragrant. Midseason.

Festiva Maxima. Undoubtedly the finest early white in existence, both in color and form. Enormous pure white flowers splashed with clear carmine spots on edges of center petals. Handsome foliage and very fragrant. Early.

Humei Rosea. Clear cherry pink; cinnamon centered. Large, very full and of graceful habit. Very early.

La Tulipe. White and pink; shaped like a tulip.

Lady Bramwell. Large, very full globular bloom, fine bright pink with white reflex, extra.

L'Eclatante. Large, showy, brilliant red flowers in clusters.

L'Indispensable. Creamy, center pale pink.

Madame de Verneville. Beautiful formed flower, very broad, sulphur white guard petals, compact center, delicate rosy white, touched carmine. A grand variety.

Marie Lemoine. Sulphur-yellow. Large flower and very late.

Richardson's Rubra Superba. Very large and full, dark velvety crimson; the best late dark crimson.

Rosea Magnifica. Pale blush, center cream and white, globular.

Rubens. Brilliant deep red. One of the most striking.

Rubra Triumphant. One of the most striking large blooms. Earliest brilliant crimson, bright yellow stamens.

Solfatare. Large pure white guard petals, very full globular center, deep sulphur yellow; a very beautiful variety.

Superbissima. Dark crimson. Very handsome.

Zoe Calot. Very beautiful. Large globular flower; color tender rose shaded with lilac.

Paeonia Tenuifolia - The Fennel-Leaved Peony

A remarkably distinct and beautiful plant, with large crimson flowers nestling amongst a graceful, feathery foliage; it is dwarf and compact in habit and altogether a most valuable border plant. **Price of strong roots, producing double flowers, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen. Single red flowers, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. Single rose, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

Hardy Tree Peonies - Paeonia Moutan

These lovely Tree Peonies are of a shrubby habit, with enormous flowers in early summer; they are hardy, and thrive in most ordinary garden soils enriched with manure. It is necessary when planting to select positions facing southwest, well sheltered from cutting winds and protected from the morning sun. **Strong plants, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.**

Single Peonies

These single Chinese Peonies are much prized for cut flowers, having flowers of great beauty, ranging in color from snowy white through all shades of blush-pink and rose to the deepest and richest crimsons. They bloom in June, and are exceedingly decorative plants for the herbaceous borders and to intermingle with shrubs, etc., for shaded walks they will be much prized.

Price of strong roots of Single and Semi-Double Flowers in Mixture, 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per dozen. Ten named sorts, separate, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Oriental Poppies—*Papaver Orientalis*

*Papaver - Poppies

From the Celtic papa, which signifies pap or the soft food given to children, in which the seeds of poppy were formerly boiled to make the infants sleep.

*Papaver Orientale - Giant Oriental Poppy

The most exotic looking and handsomest of our garden perennials. The sight of a poppy clump in the sunlight is a dazzling thing, making the breath catch in the throat. The flowers are perfectly enormous, of the most splendid colors and shades, of rich, heavy, satiny texture, on hairy thick stems about 3 feet high. June flowering. If cut early in the morning they make striking house decorations.

Beauty of Livermore. Deep crimson flowers, very large. One of the best of recent introduction.

Blush Queen. Pale blush pink, the base blotched with deep purple; very large.

Brilliant. Bright scarlet.

Mrs. John Harkness (New Oriental Poppy). One of the finest Poppies. Flowers of an orange-apricot in color, with dense, conspicuous blotch on each petal. Bloom quite 8 inches in diameter, 2 to 3 feet. 5-6. **Prices, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Lightness (Oriental Poppy). A beautiful sport of the well known **Princess Victoria Louise**, being white at the center upwards to the middle of petal, changing to a pale salmon. 2 feet. 6-7. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Mrs. Perry. flowers medium size, on stout stems. A lovely shade of apricot. A unique color. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Mahoney. Flowers deep maroon, very distinct and handsome.

Marie Studholme. Another shade of salmon, with a beautiful silvery sheen, a most pleasing shade.

Princess Victoria Louise. Beautiful new variety with pure rose flowers in wonderful profusion; the best of the rose-colored varieties.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE—Continued.

Rose Queen (Oriental Poppy). A delicate shade of soft rose-pink with conspicuous dark blotches. This variety produces a second crop of flowers during August and September. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Royal Scarlet. Flowers 6 inches across, of a rich, glowing scarlet. **Salmon Queen.** Large flowers of a lovely salmon scarlet.

Silver Queen. Lovely silvery white flowers with faint blush hue and chocolate center. Wiry stems. 2 feet. 6-7. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Trilby. A beautiful cerise-scarlet.

Prices of the before-named varieties of Oriental Poppies: Strong plants from 3-inch pots (in spring), 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100. The large size is certain to bloom the first year. For fall delivery we supply field roots only at 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100.

Mixed Colors or Seedlings.

Strong plants from 3-inch pots, in spring only, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Field plants in spring or fall, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100.

Papaver Nudicaule - Iceland Poppy

The Iceland Poppy is the glory of the Arctic regions. Dwarf growing, delicate flowered, and myriad colored little Poppies that are exquisite for edging the border or in the rock garden. Bloom very profusely and make wonderful cut flowers. See illustration.

Mixed Seedlings. Various colors in mixture.

Separate Colors. Containing yellow, white and orange.

Pearls of Dawn. A choice new European strain in 3 separate colors or all colors mixed. **20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen, \$15.00 per 100.**

*Pardanthus - Blackberry Lily

From Greek, pardos—a leopard, and anthos—a flower; referring to the spotted flowers.

Very pretty perennial with lily-like flowers of a very handsome appearance. Requires a rich soil and a sheltered situation in winter.

Chinensis. Flowers orange-colored, spotted with purple-brown. 18 inches to 2 feet. 6.

*Physalis - Winter Cherry; Ground Cherry

From Greek, physalis—a bladder; because the thin calyx enlarges and encloses the fruit.

Perennials with bush-like habit, and inconspicuous flowers, but exceedingly well liked for the attractive, vividly colored fruit and its edible character. Plant in a warm, sunny situation, about 18 inches apart.

Bunyardii. New. Rich scarlet lantern-like fruit or capsules; larger than Francheti, but more pointed and richer in color. 18 inches to 2 feet. 7.

Francheti (Japan Lantern Plant). Large heart-shaped leaves; whitish flowers, succeeded in autumn by large, coral-red fruits, enclosed in lantern-shaped bags; very pretty and interesting. 2 feet. 7.

The plants you sent by express arrived in first-class order. I was very much pleased with them and now wish I had ordered more of you. I gave two other nurseries orders, one in your state and one in Ohio, and they were not as satisfactory. I am sure I will stick to the "Palisades" hereafter.—DR. GEO. M. H. Clarksburg, W. Va., October 14.



Papaver Nudicaule—Pearls of Dawn.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

* **Physostegia** - False Dragon Head American Heather

From Greek, physos—a bladder and stege—a covering; referring to the inflated fruiting calyx.

Tall perennials, native to this country, bearing showy spikes of very pretty flowers, bell-shaped and not unlike the Heather, in many shades of color, all through the summer. Of easy culture, thriving in any situation.

Virginiana (Obedient Plant). Called this because the corolla stays for several hours in the position it is turned, to the right or left as desired. Flowers of a pretty soft pink. 3 to 4 feet. 7-9.

Virginiana alba. Showy spikes of pure white tubular flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Virginiana speciosa. Very delicate pink flowers in dense panicles. 3 to 4 ft. 7-8.

* **Pentstemon** - Beard-Tongue

From Greek, pente—five, and stemon—a stamen; because of the four perfect and one imperfect stamen of the genus.

Few plants are so beautiful as the Pentstemons or produce so brilliant an effect in beds and borders during summer and autumn. In growth they are graceful, while the elegant beauty of their pyramidal spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers from June to October elicits the admiration of all. They thrive in any ordinary garden soil in an open and sunny situation. Plants of the Gloxinoides type will only survive the winter outdoors in sheltered gardens.

Barbatus Torreyi. Flowers deep scarlet-red, in spikes; throat of corolla naked or very slightly bearded; lips quite long. Excellent. 3 feet. 7.

Digitalis. Large spikes of large White Foxglove-like flowers, abruptly inflated; very pretty for the border. 2 to 3 feet. 8.

Grandiflorus. Handsome showy flowers of a lilac-blue, very slightly bearded. 3 feet. 7.

Gloxinoides "Sensation." Bears spikes of large Gloxinia-like flowers in a great variety of bright colors, including rose, cherry, crimson, purple, lilac, etc. Blooms from early summer till frost.

Newberry Gem (Hartwegii). Produces loose panicles of rich carmine-red flowers, with a throat prettily marked. The blooms are very long and tubular and the effect in mass is most charming.

Ovatus. Erect flowers, blue changing to purple, lower lip bearded; on erect but slender stems. 2 to 4 feet. 7.

Pubescens. Flowers drooping, dull purple or violet or varying to flesh-color, densely bearded, in loose, open panicles. 1 to 2 feet. 8.

Tubiflorus (Beard Tongue). Very attractive plant, bearing graceful spikes of pretty white flowers. 2 feet. 6.

Petasites - Chinese Umbrella Plant

From Greek, petasos—an umbrella; alluding to the large, broad leaves.

Interesting plants with flowers in early spring similar to the common Colt's Foot, but varying in color from white to purple and with enormous, very handsome leaves that produce a distinctively attractive tropical effect.

Japonica Gigantea (Japanese Coltsfoot). Flowers inconspicuous; leaves enormous, cut off and used as temporary umbrellas in Japan; grow to the height of a man; for damp, low places in the garden. 5 to 6 feet. 3-4. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

* **Phlox** - Perennial Phlox

From Greek, phlox—a flame; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.

Their neat habit, bright colored flowers, profuseness of bloom, and ease of culture, make the Phlox a great and deserving favorite among all lovers of the beautiful in gardens. There is something about them, unlike any other garden favorite, that appeals strongly to one's imagination and sentiment. Whether it is their delicate sweet fragrance that steals to us in the summer twilight, or the beauty and rich daintiness of their colors whose warmth reaches the heart and makes it beat a bit faster for the beauty in the world, we know not. But we do know that they are wonderful and our garden cannot be what it is without them.

For those who are not acquainted with the many varieties herein offered, and whom the brief description may not assist in selection, we have marked with an asterisk (*) such varieties as we consider best for all purposes.

NOTICE. Our prices are for large field-grown plants of more than one season's growth. Thousand prices on application.

SUMMER FLOWERING PERENNIAL PHLOX. PHLOX DECUSSATA OR PANICULATA.

Vary in height from 18 inches to 3 ft. Season of bloom, from July to October.

Africa. Flowers crimson-purple with dark blood-red center.

Amazone. Large heads of pure white flowers. 3 ft. 7-9.

America. Flowers brilliant salmon with large crimson center.

Amphitryon. Flowers a delicate lilac and white.

Antoine Mercie. Soft rosy lilac, with large white center, very distinct. 3 ft. 7-10.

Asia. Very handsome. Flowers lilac-rose with bright carmine eye. 18 inches to 2 feet. 7-10.

Athos. Tall salmon pink.

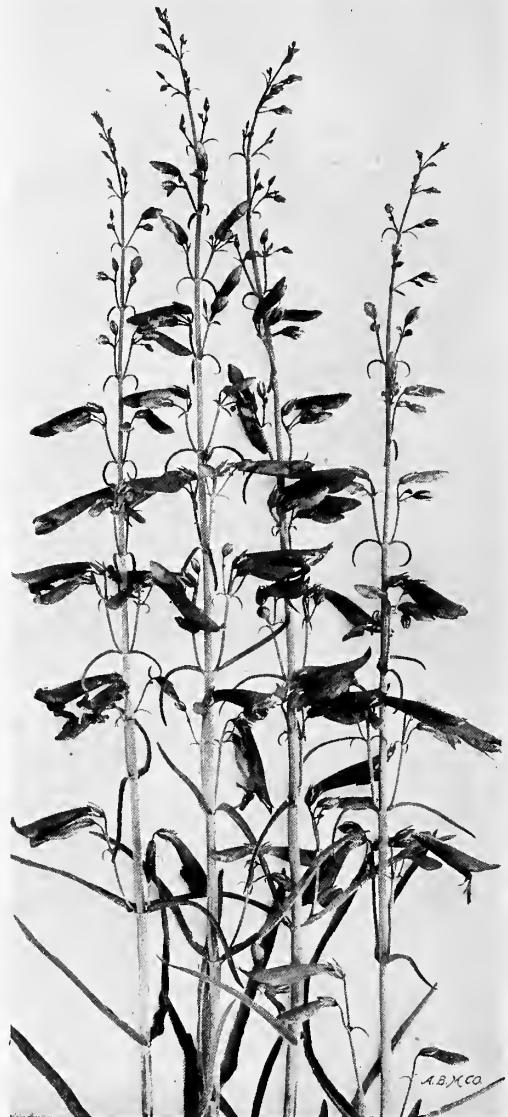
Baron von Dedem. A variety somewhat on the style of Coquelicot, but it produces much larger trusses and its flowers are nearly twice the size. In color it is of a glistening scarlet blood-red. Very attractive.

Bridesmaid. Pure white, with large rich crimson-carmine eye.



Phlox Suffruticosa—Enchantress.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



Pentstemon Barbatus Torreyi or Beard Tongue.

***Caran d'Ache.** A large flower of most perfect form, of a rosy-carmine color, center violet tinged with rose; free flowering.

***Champs Elysees.** Flowers a bright rosy magenta, very effective for massing.

***Coquelicot.** Large handsome heads of vivid orange-scarlet flowers. 3 feet.

Crepuscule. Flowers large, cherry-red, margined pale violet-pink. 3 feet. 7-9.

***Daybreak.** Besides having unusually large heads of flowers, the color of this variety is most pleasing, being a delicate rose shade, like Enchantress Carnation:

Dr. Charcot. Very attractive, large-flowering variety; color dark violet with white center.

Dr. Konigshofer. New. Brilliant orange-scarlet with dark blood-red eye. Finer and more brilliant in color than Coquelicot and more compact. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

***Eclaireur.** Flowers large, bright purple-carmine with lighter center; of fine form.

Elizabeth Campbell. Very bright salmon-pink with lighter shading and dark red eye; an entirely new shade.

Embrasement. Large bright orange-scarlet flowers. 3 feet. 7-9.

***Etna.** Bright orange-red, tinted salmon, dark crimson center. 3 feet 6 inches.

Eugene Danzanvillers. Lilac shading white at the edges.

Europe. Pure white, crimson center, extra size truss.

Fantome. White center circled with clear violet. 10 inches. 7-8.

Fernand Cortez. Coppery-bronze flowers. 2 feet. 6 inches.

***F. G. Von Lassburg.** The purest and largest white Phlox in cultivation. 2 feet 6 inches.

Gefon. Flowers pale pink, with light cherry-red center. Very attractive. 3 feet. 7-9. 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

PHLOX DECUSSATA—Continued.

*General Von Heutsz. Brilliant salmon-red with white center. 3 feet.
 *George A. Strohlein. Flowers of great size borne in enormous clusters, of a fine orange-scarlet shade with deep colored eye. 3 feet.
 Goliath. A new distinct variety of attractive appearance. It is of gigantic growth and attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, producing large trusses with flowers of a bright carmine color and dark carmine-red center.
 Gruppenkönigin. Dense heads of beautiful pale rose flowers. Extra fine. 3 feet. 7-10.
 Hanny Pfleiderer. Cream-colored changing to salmon in the center, with carmine-red eye.
 Iris. Immense trusses of violet-blue flowers. 2 1/2 feet. 7-9.
 *Jean Barth. Soft clear pink; center cherry-red.
 Jeanne d'Arc. Good late-flowering pure white with enormous truss; very free bloomer.
 *Josephine Gerbeau. Cherry-red center with white margin.
 Le Mahdi. Deep violet-blue, a very fine self-color.
 Lumineux. Very fine, rose, suffused carmine. 7-9.
 Mad. Pape-Carpentier. Dwarf, pure white, and very early.
 *Madam Paul Dutrie. Soft pink color, resembling the shade of a Cattleya suffused with white.
 Meteor. Pale salmon-rose, with pure white center. 3 feet. 7-9.
 *Mrs. E. E. Jenkins. Pure white, enormous truss; very fine flower and free bloomer. 3 feet. The best white.
 Nana Coerulea. Very dwarf; sky-blue flowers. One of the best blue phlox. 1 to 2 feet.
 Pantheon. Extra large flowering dark pink.
 Peachblow. Delicate shade of pink, suffused with white.
 Reichsgräfin Von Hochberg. Extra large beautifully formed clusters of brilliant purple flowers. 3 feet. 9-10.
 Rosenberg. Bright reddish-violet with blood-red eye.
 Rynstrom. Very large panicles of rosy-pink bloom on strong, upright stems; individual florets of immense size. 3 1/2 feet.
 Sir Edwin Landseer. Flowers bright crimson. Most attractive.
 Sunset. Dark, rosy pink.
 Salmon Queen. Queen of the salmon shades.
 Sheriff Ivory. Salmon tinted buff flowers with a dark red center. 3 feet. 7-10.
 Snowball. One of the best white flowering varieties. 3 feet. 7-10.
 Sommerkleid. Large, pale flesh flowers. Very fine. 3 feet. 7-10.
 *Selma. A new variety. It has a strong habit and produces large trusses of flowers of perfect form, tender soft pink, with large crimson center; one of the best and most distinct. 3 feet.
 Tapin Blanc. New. Very dwarf; white, for edging. Price, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per dozen.
 Thebaide. Flowers a beautiful rose and perfect form.
 Wanadis. White with lilac stripes. Very distinct purple eye. Somewhat resembles Phlox Divaricata Canadensis.
 Wolfgang Von Goethe. Bright rosy-red with white eye. 3 feet. 9-10.

Phlox Decussata in Mixture

In going over our Phlox during the growing season, we find many sorts sporting, which are carefully removed and thrown together in mixture. Besides these, names are sometimes lost by accident. This mixture contains some of the best types of all colors, making them suitable for massing where no particular color effect is desired. **Strong field-grown roots in mixture, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$5.50 per 100, \$45.00 per 1000.**

Phlox Suffruticosa - Early Flowering Phlox

These flower two or three weeks before Decussata, and make fine spikes of bloom again in the fall. Specially useful for cutting.
 Burns. Cherry-red, striped rose, with purple center. Very attractive. 2 feet. 6-7.
 *Enchantress. New, early flowering Suffruticosa Phlox. This is a counterpart of the well known Miss Lingard variety, having the same sturdy habit of growth and long panicles of bloom, but the flowers are rosy-pink, making it a most desirable sort and certain to become popular. It flowers at least three weeks earlier than the Decussata type. See illustration, page 30.
 *Indian Chief. Compact spike of clear red flowers with fine eye.
 *Miss Lingard. Pearly white flower, with invisible pink eye. Very remarkable bloomer, producing two or three crops of flowers during the season; indispensable as a cut flower for florists' use.
 Nettie Stewart. Flowers white, flaked with rose.



Phlox Mrs. E. E. Jenkins

Phlox Arendsi

The following new varieties are crosses between *P. canadensis* and *P. decussata*. The plants are of vigorous, branching habit, growing according to the variety. They come into flower the latter part of May and continue in good condition for nearly two months, producing a mass of flowers unknown in other types of Phlox. 1 to 2 feet. 5-7.

Amanda. Bright lilac flowers, deeper in the center; bushy. 14 inches.
 Charlotte. Large white flowers, shading to lavender, with conspicuous dark eye. 10 inches. 5-7.
 Grete. Flowers white; when expanding, the buds have a pink shade.
 Kathie. Flowers brilliant rosy-purple with a dark eye.
 Louise. Bright lilac flowers with lilac-carmine eye; growth very strong. 2 feet.
 Price, strong plants of above five varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen. One each 5 varieties for \$1.00.

Phlox Subulata - Dwarf Moss; Ground Pinks

A much prized old garden plant, useful for colonizing where it is desired to cover the earth with a tufted, dense, evergreen mat. It is much used in cemeteries. Blooms profusely in the spring and is sweetly scented.
 Alba. Pure white.
 Atropurpurea. Forming masses of foliage, with purplish-rose flowers.
 Bride. Flowers white with crimson eye.
 Frondosa. Compact cushion of foliage, delicate pink flowers. 6 inches.
 G. F. Wilson. Flowers of a lovely mauve. 9 in.
 Lilaciana. Flowers clear lilac.
 Nelsoni. White flowers; compact habit. 6 inches.
 Rosea. Flowers bright rose.
 Price, strong plants of above eight sorts, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz. \$7.50 per 100.

Dwarf Phlox, Various Types

Amoena. Bright rose flowers in dense heads well above the evergreen foliage, on clear, wiry stems, fine for cutting. 4 inches. 5-6.
 Amoena folia variegata. Form of the above with variegated leaves.
 divaricata alba grandiflora. A good white flowering form.
 Divaricata Canadensis. Soft lavender-blue flowers; native species of beautiful habit. 1 foot 5-7.
 —Laphami. (Perry's Variety). Most beautiful and distinct variety of Divaricata or Canadensis Phlox recently introduced. The flowers are of a lovely soft, plumbago-blue, much larger and brighter in color than those of Phlox Divaricata. It is of a strong growing habit and flowers most abundantly from the middle of April to the end of July. 1 foot. 4-7.
 —Violet Queen. Deep lilac-blue, of robust constitution. A great improvement on the Canadensis. 1 foot. 5-7.
 Ovata Carolina (Laurel Leaf or Mountain Phlox). Very fine bright rosy flowers. 1 foot. 5-6.
 Reptans (Creeping Phlox). A neat and dwarf growing species, with showy purple or violet flowers. Of creeping habit. 1 foot. 5-6. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen.



Phlox Divaricata Canadensis Laphami and Darwin Tulips



Platycodon grandiflora.

* **Platycodon** - Japanese Bellflower; Balloon Flower

From Greek, platys—broad, and kodon—a bell; referring to the form of the flower. Very handsome hardy perennials with beautiful large bell-shaped flowers somewhat like the Campanulas. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for borders or the rock garden.
Grandiflorum. Very large, deep blue cupped, star-shaped flowers. 3 feet. 7-9.
—album. Having spikes of beautiful, large, pearly white flowers. 18 inches. 7-9.
Mariesi macranthum. Handsome, large-flowered variety with deep violet-colored flowers. 9 inches. 7-9.
—Alba. White flowering variety.
—fl. pl. A double form of the preceding.

Plumbago - Leadwort

Pliny says this plant was so called from plumbum, the Latin for lead, because it possessed the power of curing a disorder in the eyes called by that name, which appears to have been the same as what we call cataract.

Very pretty dwarf perennials of creeping habit, that continue in bloom all summer and thus make them desirable additions to the border or rock garden.
Larpentae (Cape Leadwort). Covered with beautiful deep violet-blue flowers. 4 to 6 inches. 6-10.

Podophyllum - Duck's Foot

From Greek, podos—a foot, and phylon—a leaf; alluding to a fancied resemblance, in the 5 to 7 parted leaf, to the foot of some web-footed animal.

Native plants with large glossy green leaves, fastened to the long firm stem in the center, like umbrellas. The pretty white flowers are hidden under the leaves. Excellent for covering bare places and filling in shady nooks.

Pelatum (Mandrake or May Apple). Large white flowers and scarlet edible fruit. 1 foot. 7.

* Polemonium - Greek Valerian

From Greek, polemos—war; Pliny relates that the plant which he called by this name received its appellation from having been the cause of a war between two kings, who could not agree which of them first discovered its virtues.

Border plants of long standing and of the easiest culture, with very pretty bell-shaped flowers, which bloom from June to August.

Coeruleum (Jacob's Ladder). So called because of the regular manner in which the numerous leaflets are arranged on the long leaves. Numerous spikes of beautiful sky-blue flowers with golden anthers; bushy habit. 18 inches. 6-8.

—album. Flowers pure white. 18 inches. 6-8.

Reptans. Of graceful growth; showy blue flowers; partly shaded places. 6 inches. 5-6.

Richardsonii. Large heads of lovely sky-blue flowers with golden-yellow anthers; fragrant odor like that of ripened grapes and are fine for cutting. 6 inches. 5-6.

—Album. A white variety of the above. 1 1/4 feet. 6-7.

Polygonatum - Solomon's Seal

From Greek, poly—many, and gonu—a knee joint; on account of the numerous articulations of its stem. Its English name arises from the roots, which when sectioned transversely across show characters which dreamers have discovered to represent the impress of the famous Seal of Solomon.

Hardy perennials of graceful habit, their unbranched arching stems bearing pendulous tubular greenish flowers, which are succeeded by dark blue berries. Best suited for partially or wholly shaded positions.

Majus. Pendant creamy-white flowers and ornamental glossy foliage. 3 feet. 5-6.

* Polygonum - Jointweed; Knotweed

From Greek, poly—many, and gonu—a knee-joint; referring to the numerous joints of the stem.

Strong growing weedy perennials, excellent for growing where rank growth is desired and where nothing else will thrive. Ornamental habit, fine for screens or for growing beneath Fir trees.

Alpinum. Dwarf habit. White flowers.

Amplexicaule (Mountain Fleece). Strong growing, tufted, green-stemmed plant, resembling a Bamboo; flowers a bright rosy-red on branching stems. An excellent plant for growing in groups or in the border. 5 to 6 feet. 9-10. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Baldschuanicum. See Climbers.



Primula Vulgaris—English Primrose. See page 33.

Pulmonaria - Lungwort

From Latin, pulmonis—a lung; the spotted leaves were supposed to resemble diseased lungs, and hence, by the doctrine of signatures, a supposed efficacy in the disease was ascribed to the plant.

Hardy perennials with handsome dark green spotted foliage, and pretty blue-bellied flowers, that are of easy culture and do well in half-shaded, dry situations.

Saccharata maculata (Bethlehem Sage). Foliage mottled with silver-grey; terminal spikes of pink flowers changing to blue. 1 foot. 5-6.

Angustifolia Azurea (Blue Cow-slip). A very charming plant with long, deep green leaves and panicles of blue flowers. 6 inches. 4-5. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.



Polemonium—Jacob's Ladder

*Primula - Hardy Primrose

Derived from the Latin, *primos*—first to flower; the delicate blossoms of most of the species appearing when all nature is otherwise inert.

This genus of beautiful dwarf alpine plants, valuable because of their early spring flowering, and for being prolific in variation. They are usually treated as rockwork plants, to which their small stature, tufted habit, and love of cool, partially shaded places admirably suits them. Plant in masses, naturalized in the grass or in the rockery.

Acaulis fimbriata (Fringed Stemless Primrose). Perfectly hardy and charming Primroses, with fimbriated flowers of various shades, charming for edging or rockery.

Auricula alpina. See Auricula.

Elatior (Oxlip; Polyanthus). Lovely and interesting group, deserving of very extensive cultivation, perfectly hardy and easily grown, thriving in any soil or situation; various colored flowers with long tube and on long stems. 6 to 9 inches. 4-5.

Cortusoides Seiboldi (Hardy Japanese Primrose). Slender stems, bearing heads of rosy flowers. 1 foot. 5.

Japonica. A splendid type of hardy Primula. Very showy. Flowers crimson, white, lavender and pink. Makes a pretty border plant. 1 foot. 6-7.

Officinalis hybrida (Cowslip). An improved variety of the type. Flowers bright yellow, hanging more or less to one side. In olden times the leaves were compounded with cucumbers and were said to improve the complexion. 4-12 ins. 4-6.

Veris (English Cowslip). Very fine strain, embracing a fine range of yellow shades. Very charming little border plants. 9 inches. 4-5.

Veris superba f. pl. New. (Hose-on-Hose.) A double form of the Veris Superba and a most excellent border variety. It withstands the winters of this vicinity. Flowers are deep yellow in color and grow in umbels on strong stems well above the foliage. Very sweet scented. 8 inches. 4-5. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.**

Veris superba (Giant Yellow Polyanthus). Giant flowered form, producing individual flowers from 1 inch to 2 inches across; in color they are a bright canary-yellow with a golden center; perfectly hardy and when in flower present a sheet of bloom. 6 inches. 4-5.

Vulgaris (English Primrose). To secure a true stock we imported from England a large quantity of collected or native-grown plants which we can now offer. Any one can depend upon our stock of this plant being the true English Primrose. An excellent plant for florists to force for Easter.

*Pyrethrum - Persian Daisy

Probably from the Greek, *pyr*—fire; referring to the arid roots of this genus.

Whoever has once seen the beautifully colored and beautifully formed flowers of the Persian Daisy will easily understand why they are considered so highly and made so much of, among hardy garden plants. Their pretty fern-like foliage in spring, followed by the profusion of handsome double or graceful, brilliant single blooms in summer, which are unequalled as cut flowers and for house decoration, deservedly make them vast favorites. Of very simple culture, and most hardy under any conditions.

DOUBLE FLOWERING FORM OF PYRETHRUM ROSEUM HYBRIDUM. 1 to 2 feet. 5-6.

Price, strong plants of choice double varieties in crimson, white and pink colors in six named sorts, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Price, strong plants of double mixed seedlings in various colors, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20.00 per 100.



Pyrethrum Roseum
Persian Daisies, Double and Single Forms

SINGLE FLOWERING FORM OF PYRETHRUM ROSEUM HYBRIDUM.

The brilliant and fresh colors of the Single Pyrethrum render it a desirable plant for cut flowers for market. For home decoration, there is almost nothing so artistic and attractive as a vase of these flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 5-6.

Roseum hybridum grandiflorum. Single flowering in shades of pink, lavender, red and yellow; if cut down after blooming in summer, they will bloom again in the fall. Superb new large single-flowered varieties in mixture.

Ulininum (Great Ox-Eye Daisy). A very bold and strong-growing species, having a handsome and distinct appearance when covered with a profusion of its daisy-like blossoms. Perfectly hardy and prefers a sheltered position. 4 to 5 feet. 8-9.

Niponicum (See Chrysanthemum).

After a long delay, meaning a thorough test of your shrubs, plants, etc., in the ground now nearly two weeks, I want to thank you for the beautiful and bountiful fulfilment of my order. Clumps of Campanulas, Poppies, Digitalis, Carnations, divided so generously, that I set out an extra dozen to about every three dozen ordered. They are thriving beautifully. I counted more than thirty buds on some Rhododendrons and Azaleas, when order called for ten to twenty buds. The Roses are the largest, finest and cheapest I ever bought, and I have over 100 Roses on my place ordered from other houses over a year ago. I paid more for them and none equal yours set out this year. Enclosed find check for new and long list of Roses.—MRS. GARET G., Bound Brook, N. J., April 20.

The box of plants came in very good condition, and I like them all very much.—MRS. GEO. G. S., Ridgefield, Conn., May 16.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.

Primula Elatior—Polyanthus Primrose

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



Romneya—California Tree Poppy

*** Potentilla** - Cinquefoil; Five-Finger

A Latin diminutive of potens—powerful; supposed to allude to its powerful medicinal qualities, but someone has aptly changed this to potential medicinal qualities, for they are very slight.

Potentillas have nearly all the good qualities we look for in a border plant—handsome foliage and free-blooming habit. They continue in bloom from spring until autumn, with very profuse pretty bloom, and grow in almost any soil; prized for cutting.

Arc-en-Ciel. Deep chrome-yellow double flowers, blotched and striped with blood-red. 18 inches.

Miss Willmott (Cinquefoil). A charming seedling from Formosa, being dwarfer in habit and with more brilliant cerise-colored flowers. One of the prettiest of the rock plants. 2 feet. 6-8.

Wm. Collinson. Glowing scarlet, shaded orange-yellow double flower, showy and handsome. 18 inches.

Atrosanguinea. One of the commonest species in cultivation. Flowers red or purple.

Formosa. A fine species, charming, rich cherry red, shaded with carmine; one of the best; nearly always in bloom. Single.

Plantif. Red and yellow; large flowering. Single.

*** Prunella** - Self-Heal

Altered from Brunella, and so-called from the German, die Braune, a disorder in the jaws and throat, which this plant is said to cure.

Low-growing border plants that will thrive almost anywhere, but prefer a shaded position.

Grandiflora. Round heads of purple, flowers through the summer.

—alba. White flowers.

Ranunculus - Buttercup; Crowfoot

From the Latin diminutive of rana—a little frog; applied to those plants by Pliny because they inhabit humid places where the frogs abound.

A well grown mass of these charming old favorites, when in full blossom, is a sight not soon forgotten, but unfortunately not often seen here yet. They need a position in the herbaceous border where they will receive some shade during the warmer parts of the day, or a level place in a rock garden with a northern aspect, to show to best advantage their attractive flowers.

Aconitifolius f. pl. (White Bachelor's Button; Fair Maids of France). Very ornamental double white globose flowers. 6 inches to 2 feet. 5-6.

Repens f. pl. (Bachelor's Buttons). Very pretty, double-flowering yellow globes on creeping stems. 6 to 12 inches. 5-7.

Speciosus f. pl. Large, shining, bright yellow, double flowers on hairy stems. 1 foot. 4-6.



Rudbeckia Maxima—Has Cabbage-like Foliage

Rheum - Rhubarb

The old Greek name for the river Volga, on the border of which grew a root which bore its name and was much renowned in medicine.

For striking and noble specimens or for bold effects in background massing nothing is finer than this handsome group of plants.

palmatum tanguticum. Handsome spikes of flowers with dark red foliage. 8 feet. 6-9.

Rhexia - Meadow Beauty

From Greek, rhexis—a rupture; referring to its supposed properties of healing.

Pretty, low-growing plants, almost bog-plants, blooming in summer, and having interesting, variously colored flowers. Do best in a cool, shady border and peaty soil.

Virginica (Deer Grass). Numerous, bright, rosy-purple flowers with long protruding golden anthers; fine for massing. 9 inches. 7-8.

*** Rosemarinus** - Rosemary; Old Man

"There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance."

From the Latin, ros—dew and marinus—sea; the plant is common on the chalk hills of the south of France and near the seacoast.

One of the oldest garden favorites, in every old-fashioned hardy garden. It is an evergreen little shrub, with aromatic foliage, and pretty fragrant little flowers, which are much sought for by bees. Requires some winter protection and a sheltered position, like the base of an old wall, in well-drained sandy loam.

Officinalis. Small, light blue fragrant flowers. 2 to 4 inches. 3-5.

Romneya - California Tree Poppy; Matilija Poppy

Named after the astronomer, T. Romney Robinson, friend of T. Coulter, who discovered it in 1845.

The California Tree Poppy is a somewhat shrubby plant, growing in great profusion in California, where it is immensely popular for its glorious white flowers which remain open for many days and are borne numerously on the branching stems.

Coulteri. (See illustration). Beautiful, large, snowy-white crinkled flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter, with golden-yellow stamens and of delicate perfume; the foliage is deeply cut and glaucous green. The flowers open well in water, and last long in beauty. It delights in a deep, light, loamy soil with warm, sunny aspect. North of Philadelphia they require protection. 4 feet. 6-10. **Price, strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

*** Rudbeckia** - Cone Flower

Named in honor of Olaf Rudbeck, professor of Botany at Upsal. One of the most attractive of the autumn-flowering perennials for the mixed border and for massing, and much valued for cutting. They are of the easiest culture, perfectly hardy and very free-flowering. The discs of the flowers are raised, forming buttons or cones, giving a unique appearance.

Fulgida. Brilliant orange-yellow flowers, with dark purple disc, produced in masses on much-branched hairy stems. 1 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Golden Glow. One of the finest of all perennials; strong, vigorous grower, producing beautiful double golden-yellow flowers in greatest profusion. 5 to 6 feet. 7-9.

Maxima. Large, glaucous, leathery leaves; flowers pure yellow, very large, with cone 2 inches high, with drooping florets; handsome. 5 to 7 feet. 8-9. See illustration.

Newmanii (Speciosa). (Dwarf Black Eyed Susan). Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers with black disc; valuable for cutting. For massing in borders or for half-shady positions under trees. 2 feet. 7-9.

Nitida "Autumn Sun" Attractive tall single variety, with large yellow flowers. 5 to 6 feet. 8-10.

Purpurea (Giant Purple Cone Flower). Fine, showy, strong growing variety with large, reddish-purple flowers, drooping rays, and large, brown, cone-shaped disc. 2 feet to 3 feet. 7-10.

Subtomentosa. Flowers bright yellow with a brown disc, on erect slightly hairy stems. 3 feet. 7-9.

SAGE. (See Salvia Officinalis.)

Sagina - Pearlwort

From the Latin, sagina—nourishing; alluding to the presumed nourishing qualities of the plants for sheep.

Evergreen, hardy, densely tufted little plants, covering the ground like a sheet of moss. A valuable dwarf plant, forming a close carpet of fresh green throughout winter and spring; most valuable for planting over choice bulbous stock or providing a green mossy covering for graves.

Glabra (Subulata). Flowers white, studded all over the plant or very slender peduncles. 2 inches. 7-9.

**Salvia* - Sage

From the Latin, *salveo*—to save or heal; referring to the medicinal qualities of the common Sage.

Perennials with strikingly beautiful, orchid-like bloom, that make them welcome in the herbaceous border. Leaves are used in medicine and for the kitchen.

Argentea (Silvery Clary). Grown for its large ornamental, silvery-white foliage; flowers pinkish-white. 2 to 3 feet. 6.

Aurea Grandiflora (Rocky Mountain Sage). Sky-blue flowers in greatest profusion. 6 feet. 8. See illustration.

Greggii. A beautiful new everblooming and extremely hardy shrub from the cold, arid mountains of western Texas. It flourishes and blooms profusely in hottest and driest weather. Its flowers are a dark, soft cerise-crimson like the American Beauty Rose. Massed in solid bed or bordering shrubbery; effective and fine. 3 to 4 feet. 4-10. **Price, strong plants from pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10 per 100; 2-year field-plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Officinalis (Holt's Mammoth Sage). Woolly white herb from southern Europe; evergreen and perfectly hardy. For kitchen use. 1 foot. 6-7.

Pratensis. Showy spikes of deep blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-9.

Alba. White, form of the preceding.

Virgata Nemerosa (Purple Sage). The neat little pyramidal bushes, with long, terminal heads of bright purple flowers, makes this variety a very attractive plant. Excellent for massing purposes. **Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Santolina - Lavender Cotton

Supposed to be a diminutive of the Latin, *santa*—meaning a holy little herb, in allusion to some reputed virtues.

Sweet smelling, dwarf evergreen perennials, with delicate silvery-white foliage, useful as rock or border plants; also largely used in carpet bedding.

Chamaecyparisissus. Silvery white fragrant foliage; small globular heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. 7-8.

Incana. Densely silvery tomentose variety, denser, shorter foliage than above; useful for diversional lines or edging. 1 ft. 7-8.

**Saponaria* - Soapwort

From Latin, *sapo*—soap; in allusion to its mucilaginous sap, which is said to be fit for supplying the place of soap.

Very ornamental, dwarf-growing perennials, very attractive for the rockery or as an edging plant. They are readily established in any soil and require little care.

Caucasicia fl. pl. (Double Flg. Bouncing Bet). Double white flowers. 6 to 9 inches. 7-8.

Oxymoides splendens (Rock Soapwort). Dwarf creeping habit; rosy crimson flowers. 6 to 9 inches. 5-8.

Saxifraga - Rockfoil; Saxifrage

From the Latin, *rock*, and to break; so called because it was supposed to break stones in the bladder.

Old time favorite of the English gardens, it is only a few varieties that will stand transplanting in this country.

Peltata (Umbrella Plant). A handsome plant for damp or shady situation, having bold foliage and pink flowers in early spring. 2 to 3 feet. **Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

umbrosa (London Pride; St. Patrick's Cabbage). A favorite shade-loving border plant producing cloud-like masses of pinkish flowers on red stems from pretty green foliage. 1 foot. 5-7.

umbrosa **Fol. Var.** (Variegated London Pride). A variegated form of the Umbrosa. Unique for cutting in the spring. 1 foot. 5. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

For other varieties of *Saxifraga*, see *Megasia*, page 26.



Salvia Aurea—Rocky Mountain Blue Sage.



Scabiosa Japonica.

Baicalensis coerulea. Large spikes of blue flowers. 1 foot. 7-8.

Lupulina. Blue and white flowers on long spikes. A very neat border plant. 1 foot. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

**Sedum* - Stonecrop

From Latin, *sedeo*—to sit; these plants growing upon the bare rocks, look as if sitting upon them.

A very diverse but charming group of plants, most of them dwarf, evergreen perennials, with pretty leaves in rosettes, and a profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, that make them exceptionally desirable in the rock garden or in the crevices of old walls, etc. Some are taller growing, beautiful-flowered border varieties, that are an adjunct to any garden. All are of the easiest culture and are most hardy and welcome perennials.

Acre (Wall Pepper). Beautiful light green foliage, and yellow flowers in masses; much used for edging and carpeting bare spots, especially in cemeteries.

Maximowiczii. Taller growing form desirable for borders; flowers yellow.

Maximum album. Stout bushy plant, producing white flowers; tinted flesh pink.

oppositifolium. Very close to "Stoloniferum," but leaves are brighter green, overlap one another and present a neater appearance. Flowers white. 6 inches. 7-8.

reflexus (Stone Orpine). Dwarf variety and one of the best ground covers, growing in the driest positions. Yellow flowers. Stems form a crest like a coxcomb.

Sexangulare (Love Entangle). Yellow flowers, used for carpet beds mostly.

Sieboldi. Round heads of rose-pink flowers; prettily tinted foliage. 1 foot. 7-8.

Spectabile (Show Sedum). Most popular of the Sedums and used for the greatest number of purposes; showy, flat heads of rose colored to purple flowers. 18 inches to 2 feet. 9-10.

atropurpureum. A handsome plant for the border or rock garden; foliage of a dark coppery-purple shade; showy heads of rosy-red flowers. 1 foot. 9-10.

Brilliant. A much richer colored form than spectabilis, being bright amaranth.

Stoloniferum coccineum (Crimson Stonecrop). A plant largely used by European florists in cemetery work. Handsome masses of crimson flowers; a fine trailing cover plant, uncommon in this country, but desirable. 3 inches. 7-8.

**Senecio* - Groundsel; Ragweed

From the Latin, *senex*—an old man; alluding to the usually white, hair-like pappus. Handsome perennials, of easy culture, for the large flower border or water-side.

Clivorum. New Chinese species, producing bold heads of large orange yellow flowers, with large bright shining green foliage. 4 to 5 feet. 7-10. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Wilsoni. New. Strong spikes of golden yellow flowers, large handsome cordate foliage. 4 feet. 8-9. **25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**



Sedum spectabilis—Stonecrop or Show Sedum

**Scabiosa* - Pincushion Flower; Mourning Bride

From Latin, *scabies*—the itch, which disease the common species is said to cure.

Very handsome border plants, which in and moderately good garden soil, produce a succession of flowers from June until frost, that are very serviceable for cutting purposes.

Caucasicia (Blue Bonnet). Lovely heads of soft lilac-blue flowers, prized for cutting. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5-10.

alba. A pure white form. 1 foot to 18 inches. **Price, strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Japonica. A handsome Japanese species with clear blue flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, produced on good long stems. 3 feet. 6-9.

Lutea gigantea. Flower heads primrose; a handsome variety and very useful for cutting. 8 feet. 7-10.

Scutellaria - Helmet Flower; Skull Cap

From the Latin *scutella*—a dish or platter; alluding to the form of the fruiting calyx.

Splendid plants for warm situations at the front of the border.

purple flowers. 1 foot. 7-8.

Lupulina. Blue and white flowers on long spikes. A very neat border plant.

Sempervivium - House Leek; Hen and Chickens

From Latin, *semper*—always and *vivio*—to live; in allusion to the tenacity of life common to plants of this genus.

A large group of extremely interesting and singular alpine plants mostly in the form of short fleshy rosettes of leaves, from which are sent out the flower stalks. They are used in carpet bedding for the leaves, which are extremely attractive in color and form, and are of the easiest culture.

Arachnoideum (Cobweb or Spider Web Houseleek). Rosettes threaded with a white cobweb-like down; flowers bright red, with purple filaments. 3 to 4 in. 6.

Brownii. Foliage dark green tipped brown, flowers red.

globiferum (Hen and Chickens; House Leek). Rosettes of red-brown tipped leaves surrounded by small clusters on prostrate stems. Flowers pale yellow flushed with purple. 4 in. 7.

Tectorum (Bullock's Eye; Old Man and Woman). Rosette of leaves pale green with a distinct red-brown tip; flowers pale red, keeled with deeper red, filaments bright purple. 1 foot. 7.

Besides the above named sorts we can furnish 6 other varieties.

* Sidalcea - Greek Mallow; False Larkspur

Name compiled from *Sida* and *Alcea*, two allied genera that this genus is supposed to resemble.

Hardy perennials with spikes of very showy flowers, that are recommended for the hardy border, and are of easy culture.

Candida. Pure white flowers about 1 inch across on erect, spike-like racemes. 2 feet 6 inches. 6-8.

Rosy Gem. Beautiful new variety remarkable for its graceful spikes of rose-pink flowers, resembling larkspur in appearance. 4 feet. 6-7.

* Silene - Catchfly; Campion

A poetical name for the god Silenus, who is represented as always drunk and covered with slaver, as the species of this genus usually are with a viscid secretion.

Group of charming alpine plants, with bloom lasting from spring until fall, making them excellent subjects for rock garden.

Asterias grandiflora. Distinct and handsome species with carmine-scarlet flowers. 3 feet. 7-8.

Alpestris. Glistening white. 4 inches. 7-8.

Schafta (Moss Champion). A charming rock plant. Close growing tufts of green foliage and bright pink flowers. 4 inches. 6-9. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Smilacina - False Solomon's Seal

A diminution of *Smilax*, to whose leaves those of this plant are supposed to have a resemblance. Very pretty little hardy American plants, with handsome leaves and flowers. Easy culture in any good soil and prefer a moist, partly shaded position.

Racemosa (False Spikenard). Panicles of white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 4-5.

* Solidago - Goldenrod

From Latin, *solido*—to join or make whole; alluding to their reputed vulnerary qualities.

Amongst the glories of the American autumn are the *Asters* and the *Goldenrod*, the gold of the latter complementing the blue of the former. Because they are so common they have not been appreciated as much as they should be for planting, but the full rich bloom among the garden blossoms, is well worth an early trial. Below are the best garden species.

Canadensis. Rather tall growing plant bearing spikes of golden-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. 7-9.

Odora. Variety with aromatic foliage, and golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 7-9.

Rigida. Bold plant with large heavy foliage and immense heads of yellow flowers. 3 to 5 feet. 7-9.

Stachys - Head Nettle; Woundwort

From the Greek, *stachys*—a spike; the flowers of all the species grow in spikes. Fine border plants, thriving in any ordinary garden soil, with showy spikes of flowers, often grown as a bedding plant, where it is prized for the foliage.

Lanata (Woolly Woundwort). Bright silvery-white foliage, soft and woolly; light purple flowers in many-flowered whorls. 1 foot to 18 inches. 6-7.

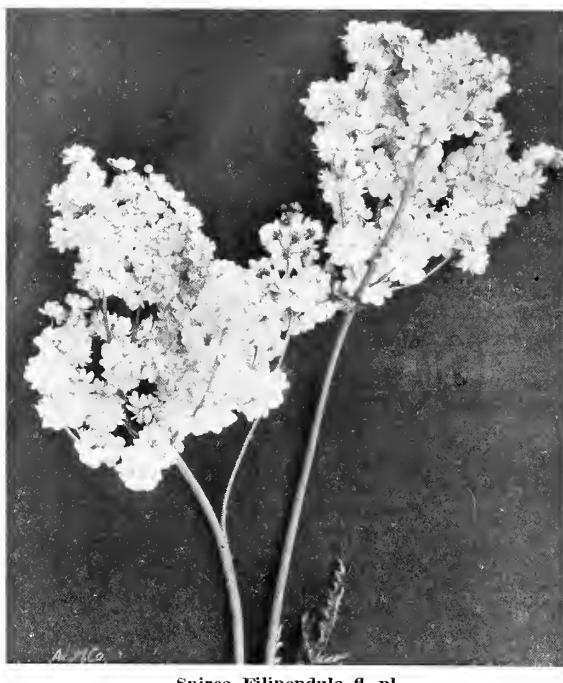
* Statice - Sea Lavender

From Greek word meaning astringent; name given to it by Pliny. Very ornamental genus of easy culture, but prefer a rather deep, loose soil. From the delicate nature of the flower panicles, the species are better suited to rockwork and isolated positions, than for mixing in a crowded border. Useful for cut blooms, especially for mixing with other flowers.

Latifolia (Great Sea Lavender). Handsome plants with heads of dark blue flowers, invaluable for cutting, the flowers, when dried, lasting for months. 1 to 2 feet. 6-7. See illustration.

Tartarica. Bright purplish-red flowers in graceful panicles. 1 foot. 6-7.

Eximia fl. alba (White Sea Lavender). Beautiful heads of light and graceful white flowers. Useful for table decoration. 1 foot. 7-8.



Spirea Filipendula fl. pl.

* Spirea

Meadow Sweet; Goat's Beard

(See also *Astilbe*.)

From the Greek, *spirea*—a band or wreath; alluding to the fitness of the plants for forming into garlands.

Very elegant border plants, with beautiful wavy plumes of dainty blossoms, and delicate finely-cut foliage, preferring a half-shaded position in rich soil. Very nice as pot plants, because of their extremely neat habit.

Aruncus. A fine variety, producing long feathery panicles of innumerable small white flowers. 3 to 5 feet. 6-7.

Chinensis. Handsome species with large heads of silvery-pink flowers. 2 feet. 6-7.

Filipendula fl. pl. (Double Flowered Dropwort). Very pretty fern-like foliage, and numerous plumes of double white flowers. 10 inches to 12 inches. 6-7.

Japonica (Meadow Sweet). Useful for the border and pots; feathery white flowers. 18 inches. 6-7.

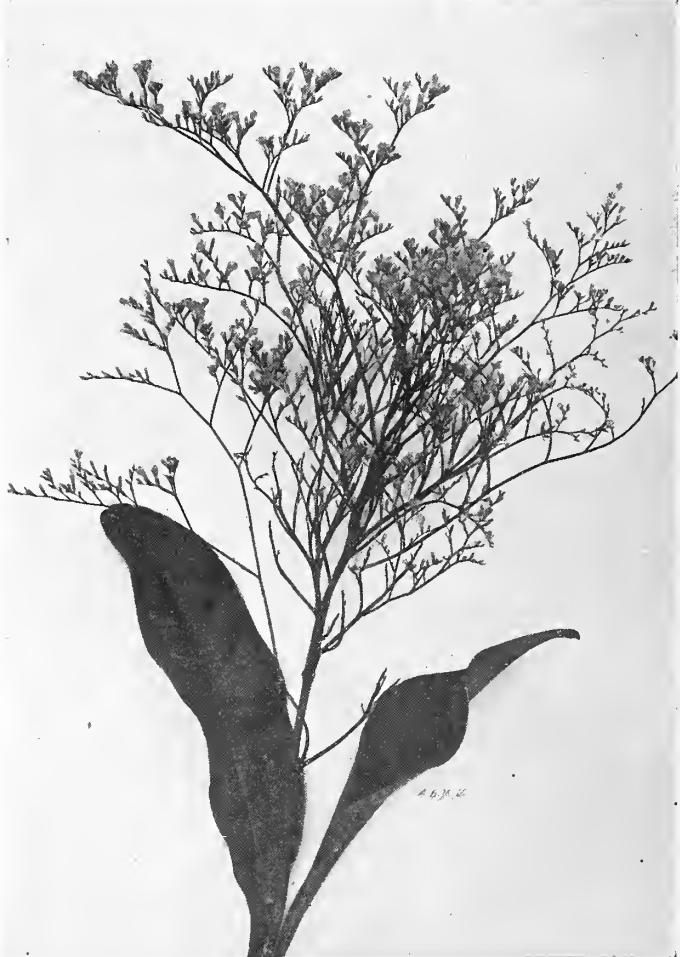
Palmata (Crimson Meadow Sweet). Bearing graceful plumes of lovely bright rosy-crimson flowers prized for cutting. 1 to 2 feet. 6-8.

—**Elegans**. Free flowering, silvery-pink form of the above. 3 feet. 6-8.

Ulmaria aurea picta (Queen of the Meadows). Sweet-scented white flowers with golden variegated foliage. 3 feet to 4 feet. 6-8.

Venusta (Queen of the Prairie). Showy, red-flowering species, very fragrant. 4 feet to 5 feet. 6-7.

For other varieties see *Astilbe*, page 8.



Statice Latifolia—Sea Lavender

*** Stokesia - Stokes' Aster**

Named after Jonothan Stokes, an English botanist, 1755-1831. Stokes' Aster is one of the rarest, choicest and most distinct of American hardy perennial herbs. It is a blue flowered plant, resembling a China Aster, perfectly hardy, and excellent for cutting purposes.
Cyanea. Flowers blue-lavender, 4 to 5 inches across, in great profusion. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8-10. See illustration.
—alba. White flowered form of above. 1 foot to 18 inches. 8-10.

Sweet William See *Dianthus Barbatus*

Sympithium - Comfrey

From the Greek, *symphus*—to make to grow together; from its supposed power of healing wounds. Showy subjects of easy culture in any good soil. They succeed under the shade of trees and flower throughout the principal part of the summer. When grown for the beauty of the variegated foliage, the flowering stems may be removed with advantage.
Officinale aurea-variegata. Has leaves widely marginated with golden yellow; especially attractive in spring, when the coloring of the leaves is brightest and the large rosettes have not yet sent up flower stems; flowers pale yellow. 3 inches. 6-7.

Tanacetum - Tansy; Costmary; Bible Leaf

Said to be an altered form of *Athanasia*—immortal; in allusion to the persistent flowers. They are odorous plants with variously cut leaves, and pretty little flowers, thriving in any situation and of the easiest culture. The leaves were formerly used as bookmarks because of their fragrance, and hence the popular name Bible Leaf.
Vulgare (Tansy)—Golden-yellow flowers and beautiful sprays of fern-like foliage. 3 feet. 6-8.
Balsamita (Costmary, Mint Geranium, or Bible Leaf). A very old garden variety.

Tarragon See *Artemisia Dracunculus*.

Teucrium - Germander

From Teucer, the Trojan prince, who is said by Pliny to have been the first to employ this plant medicinally. The Germanders are hardy herbs with aromatic foliage, suitable for the border for late summer bloom, or for rockwork. They are little known in this country as yet.
Chamaedrys (Wild Germander). Terminal spikes of bright rosy flowers, the lower lip spotted with red and white. Foliage evergreen and upright growing. 1 to 2 feet. 7-9.

*** Thalictrum - Meadow Rue**

Old Greek name, probably derived from *thallo*—to grow green; from the bright color of the young shoots. Thalictrums are valued for their feathery heads of flowers, making a contrast with their handsome stems and leaves, which are often of a purple cast. Any good loamy soil will suit them, if well drained. Well suited for mixed borders and rock gardens, while the more robust forms are desirable in wild gardens.

Adiantifolium (Maidenhair Thalictrum). The foliage of this plant so closely resembles the Maidenhair Fern that it is often mistaken for the latter when seen growing in the nursery beds. It makes a very beautiful plant, is quite hardy and has greenish-yellow, drooping flowers. 9 inches. 6-8.

Adiantifolium Minus. A charming dwarf plant for rock work, with dainty foliage of a grayish-blue hue. $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Aquilegafolium (Feathered or Tufted Columbine). Graceful foliage; sepals of flowers white, stamens purple. 1 to 3 feet. 5-7.

—album. Pure white flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 5-7.

—Atropurpureum. Fine foliage. Flowers rose-purple.

Flavum Glaucum (Blue Meadow Rue). Finely cut foliage with a dense head a foot across of golden yellow flowers on stout, well branched stems. Blue foliage. 5 feet. 7-8.

Bellum. Fine tall growing variety with purplish flowers.

Cornuti. Panicles of creamy white flowers in June and July. Very showy. 6-8 feet.

*** Thermopsis - False Lupine; Buffalo Pen**

From Greek, *thermos*—a lupine and *opsis*—resemblance; so named from the resemblance of the flower to that of a Lupine.

Elegant subjects with showy pea-shaped flowers, doing well in any situation, but succeeding best in a light, rich soil. They are deep rooted plants and endure drought very well.

Caroliniana (St. Peter's Staff). Pretty yellow pea-shaped flowers on handsome, tall-growing stems. 5 to 6 feet. 6-7.

Fabacea. Long spikes of yellow flowers. 3 feet. 6-7.

*** Tradescantia - Spiderwort**

Named in honor of John Tradescant, gardener to Charles I. Showy and decorative group of plants for the shrubbery border, woodland walks or rockery, forming a neat bushy growth, and with numerous terminal panicles of flowers in greatest profusion the whole summer. Good for cutting.

Virginiana (Widow's Tears). Flowers violet-blue, produced freely. 1 to 2 ft. 5-9.
—alba major (Flower of a Day). White flowers. 1 to 2 feet. 5-9.

*** Tiarella - False Mitrewort**

From the Latin, *tiara*—a kind of head dress called a mitre, in allusion to the form of the capsule.

An elegant plant, well worthy of cultivation. It is a lover of cool, shaded places and of rich, moist soil. It will, however, do well and flower freely in a half-shaded place, but the variegated leaf markings of bronzy-red and other signs of luxuriance are not brought out to their fullest extent. Very effective for rock-work or the front of the border.

Cordifolia (Foam Flower). Forms a tufted mass with simple, erect racemes of creamy-white flowers, borne well above the foliage. 6 to 12 inches. 5.

Purpurea Major. Attractive variety with neat compact habit, foliage unusually bright as it unfolds in the spring; long flower spikes of a rich salmon-red. 1 ft. 5.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each. \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



Thalictrum Aquilegafolium—Meadow Rue and Shasta Daisies, Chrysanthemum Maximum.



Stokesia—Stokes' Aster

Trillium - Ground Lily; Wake Robin; Wood Lily

From *trilix*—triple; the calyx has three sepals, the corolla three petals, the pistil three styles, and the stem three leaves.

Curious little plants, that are among the choicest of all early spring-flowering plants; they can be made to thrive well in borders about city yards. They may also be colonized in grass where the lawn mower is not used; best results are obtained, however, when they are planted alone in masses. Very showy plants and yet not coarse, they do best in a rich, moist soil, in partial shade, planted deep.

Erectum (Lamb's Quarters). Dark, handsome foliage and dark purple-brown flowers; earliest to bloom. 1 foot. 5.

Grandiflorum (Wake Robin). Large and handsome white flowers changing to rose color. 1 foot to 18 inches. 5.

*Thymus - Thyme

From Greek, *thymos*—courage; on account of its balsamic smell which revives the spirits of animals.

Very pretty low-growing forms for the rock garden, delighting in open, sunny places, where they rapidly cover the ground with their deliciously fragrant foliage. "I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows," sang Shakespeare, and it must have been a beautiful sight.

Citriodorus aureus (Golden or Lemon Thyme). Small, strong veined leaves, particularly effective in spring, variegated with gold, and with a pronounced lemon odor; evergreen creeper; flowers rosy-purple. 3 to 5 inches. 6-8.

Lanuginosus (Woolly Thyme). Small, roundish, woolly, leaves, appearing grey, making it a handsome plant for edging; flowers rosy purple. 3 to 5 inches. 6-8.

Serpyllum (Wild Thyme; Brother-wort). Creeping form common in old gardens, prized as an evergreen edging and as cover for rockwork and waste places; very pretty leaves; minute lilac flowers. "Beneath your feet; Thyme that for all your bruising smells so sweet."—H. Hopper. 2 to 4 inches. 6-8.

Vulgaris (English or Garden Thyme). Old garden favorite, grown as a sweet herb; fragrant leaves and pretty lilac-purplish flowers. 1 to 3 feet. 6-7.

Tricyrtis - Japanese Toad Lily

From the Latin, *tris*—three, and *kyrtos*—convex; alluding to the three outer perianth segments having nectar bearing sacs at their base.

Japanese Toad Lilies are very distinct members of the Lily family by reason of their season of bloom, autumn, quaintly spotted flowers, and their prominent nectar sacs. In a semi-shaded position, it is suggested they be planted in a mass among the Hardy Orchids and Trilliums, to show up to the best advantage.

Hirta. 6 to 15 flowers, of the purest white, the outer segments decorated with large purple dots. 1 to 3 feet. 8-9.

Tritoma - Red Hot Poker Plant; Torch Lily

From the Greek, *tres*—three and *toma*—to cut; in allusion to the three sharp edges of the ends of the leaves.

Unique in appearance, this is one of the most striking groups of plants in cultivation. No one who has ever seen their pyramidal spikes of blazing red flowers borne in autumn, is likely to forget when and where he "discovered" this plant. The long, fiery, untamed red of the drooping flowers, one hundred on a spike, is a memorable sight. A sky-rocket is not more startling. They require protection during the winter, but are of very easy culture. For borders or massing on the lawn.

Corollina. Medium sized spikes of bright coral-red flowers. 2 feet to 30 inches. 8-10.

Express. New variety; very early flowering; light and dark orange flowers. 3 feet. 7-9.

Pfitzeri (Everblooming Flame Flower). Best variety; flowers of rich orange-scarlet. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Rufa. A dwarf distinct species from the Transvaal, having foliage and numerous spikes of canary-yellow flowers turning to orange-red as the flower ages. Its early and ever-blooming habit recommends this variety for commercial use, besides being one of the grandest border plants we have. Will require some protection during winter. 2 feet.

Tuckii (May Queen). Deep red passing into yellow; early flowering species.

Uvaria Grandiflora. Old fashioned variety with rich crimson flowers shading to yellow. 3 to 4 feet. 8-10.

Trollius - Globe Flower; Globe Ranunculus

A name derived from *trol* or *trollein*, an old German word signifying something round, in allusion to the form of the flowers.

Showy flowered plants for the general border, of the easiest possible culture, with very compact and floriferous habit. Very popular and extremely pretty plants.

Asiaticus flore croceo. Finely cleft bronze-green leaves; dark orange flowers of beautiful form. 30 inches. 5-6.

Caucasicus "Orange Globe". Large globular flowers, of a rich deep glowing orange; a most strikingly handsome flower and very free blooming. 2 feet. 5-6.

Europaeus. Large flowers of a lemon yellow color. 15 inches to 2 feet. 5-8.

Fire Globe. A new variety with large semi-double flowers of a rich glowing orange. 2 feet. 5-7.

Japonicus Giganteus. Pale yellow flowers on stems 3 feet long. Fine for cutting. 3 ft. 5-6.

Fumilus. A very distinct species, growing about 6 inches high, forming tufts of bright green glistening foliage. Flowers pale yellow with bright orange stamens. 6 inches. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Fumilus Yunnanensis. Dark green leaves and bright golden-yellow salver-shaped flowers. Quite distinct from any other globe flower. 2 feet 6 inches. 5-7. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Sinensis (Lederleouri). Flowers bright orange, coming at a time when other *Trollius* have passed. Part of the stamens grow into an intermediate form between the petals and stand far outside the flower, giving the whole plant a very graceful appearance. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Tunica - Coat Flower

From Latin, *tunica*—a coat; in reference to the overlapping of the floral envelopes. Tufted, spreading, hardy species, suitable for rockwork, and blooming in summer and fall. Lovely, too, as an edging plant for the border.

Saxifraga. Small flowers in great profusion, with rosy-white, lilac or pale purple notched petals. 6 to 10 inches. 7-9.

*Valeriana - Valerian

A medieval name, said to be derived from *valere*—to be healthy; in allusion to its powerful medical qualities. Linneus says it is named after a certain king, Valerius.

The Valerian is one of the characteristic plants of old gardens, being prized for the spicy fragrance of its numerous flowers in spring. Hardy and of the easiest culture.

Coccinea (Common Valerian). Flowers bright red. 2 feet. 6-10.

alba (St. George's Herb). Pure white flowers in clusters; fine for bouquets. 2 ft. 6-10.

Officialis (Garden Heliotrope). Very fragrant rose-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. 6-7.

Montana. A charming plant for the rockery, with shiny green leaves and pretty pink flowers. 6 inches. 6-8.

Rubra. Red flowering form of the above. 6 inches.



Tritoma—Red Hot Poker Plant; Torch Lily.



Trollius—Globe Flower

*Veronica - Speedwell; Cancerwort

A medieval name of doubtful origin, probably from *hiera eicon*—a sacred image; in allusion to the legend of the sacred handkerchief from St. Veronica.

A large and much cultivated group of blue-flowered perennials, great favorites in the hardy garden. The taller forms are very pretty border plants, while the more dwarf, spreading forms are well adapted to the rockery. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

Amethystina (Bastard Speedwell). Amethyst-blue flowers on short spikes; one of the best. 1 to 3 feet. 5-6.

Gentianoides foliis variegatis (Gentian Leaved Speedwell). A dwarf form with variegated leaves and pale-blue flowers used in formal bedding. 6 inches. 6-7.

Incana (Hoary Speedwell). White, woolly plant, tufted; with pale blue flowers; has a good appearance both in and out of bloom; useful in the rockery, border or geometrical garden. 1 foot to 18 inches. 7-9.

Longifolia nana. A dwarf form of the *Longifolia*. 6 inches. 7-9.

rosea. Much branched variety with pink flowers. 2 feet. 7-9.

subsessilis. Is destined to create as much furor in the flower world as did the Golden Glow. It is the handsomest blue-flowered plant we know of, growing to a height of two feet and completely studded with its spikes of blue flowers. Its flowers are fine for cutting. It is perfectly hardy and increases in strength and in beauty each succeeding year. It makes the best blue-flowered, hardy border plant obtainable. 2 feet. 8-10. See illustration.

Prostrata. Dwarf spreading ground coverer. Flowers blue.

Spicata. Regarded as one of the better border Speedwells, thriving in an open soil away from shade; clear blue flowers with purple stamens. 2 to 4 feet. 6-8.

Repens. Compact cushions covered with pale blue flowers.

Virginica (Great Virginian Speedwell). Free growing herb, with bold and stately habit, with fondness for rich soil, and much sun; flowers many, white or pale blue. 2 to 5 feet. 8-9.

Vinca - Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle

Pervinca was the old Latin name used by Pliny and whose derivation is unknown. One of the commonest and best plants for covering the ground in deep shade, especially under trees and in cemeteries, thriving even in city yards. It is a hardy trailing plant with evergreen, shining foliage and large salver-shaped flowers of blue. Capital for clothing steep banks covering rocks, or carpeting shady groves.

Minor (Common Periwinkle). Pretty dark blue flowers, called by some Myrtle. 3 to 4 inches. Price of strong, transplanted nursery grown plants, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100. Strong plants established in 4 in. pots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100. Strong collected plants, 8 cts. each, 75 cts. doz., \$5.00 per 100, \$45.00 per 1000.

alba. A white flowering form of the preceding variety.

Aurea (Trailing Myrtle). A pretty golden variegated form of the *Minor*; very beautiful; 3 to 4 inches. 4-5.

Folia variegata. Foliage white and green.

Rosea plena. Double rose flowering Periwinkle. Very pretty little plant for the rock garden or as a ground coverer. 2-4 inches. 6-7. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

* Viola - Violet; Pansy; Heartsease; Johnny Jump-ups

"—And that queen of secrecy, the violet."—Shelley.

The ancients feigned that violets were the favorite food of the cow Io, one of Jupiter's mistresses, hence the *Viola*.

ODORATA semperflorens. Hardy variety. These are perfectly hardy outdoor varieties, that are covered with a wealth of bloom in the spring, that makes them a joy in the flower border. 6 to 9 inches. 3-5.



Yucca Filamentosa.

De Brunat. Charming and distinct variety with sweet-scented deep rose double flowers; very free flowering.

Double English Violet. Fine deep purple blossoms, with an exquisite fragrance.

La France. Bearing on long stiff stalks handsome single flowers of enormous size, color a fine metallic blue, sweetly fragrant; hardy and robust.

Princess of Wales. Broad pansy-like flowers of deep violet color. Sweet scented.

Pedata (Bird's Foot Violet). Native variety with pretty leaves and large, pale blue, single flowers. 5-6.

Bicolor. A very handsome variety with the two upper petals deep violet, and as it were, velvety as a pansy.

VIOLA CORNUTA. "I suspect that *Viola Cornuta* will become the most popular plants for covering the ground because they will bloom all spring and summer (except for an enforced rest of about ten days), and they have a great range of colors," says an authority.

Corunata alba (Horned Pansy). A white Gustav Wermig. The same as that beautiful variety recently introduced, except in color of flowers which are pure white. 6 inches. 6-8.

Coerulea (Lavender Horned Pansy). This variety in habit of growth and free flowering resembles the Gustav Wermig variety, but the color of the flower is a light shade of blue or rosylavender. 6 inches. 6-10.

G. Wermig (Purpurea). A beautiful new variety of the Horned Pansy, which resembles the Single Hardy Violet so closely it is difficult to tell them apart. Produces masses of rich dark blue flowers on long stems throughout the summer. A valuable showy border and rock garden plant. It is one of the popular flowers in Covent Garden Market, London, where thousands of bunches are sold daily. See illustration on back of cover.

Gracilis (Graecian Violet). Very beautiful species, with broad dark violet flowers; compact habit. A continuous bloomer.

TUFTED PANSIES. *Lutea Splendens*. Rich, golden yellow.

Papilio. Very large flowers, violet in color, with small, dark eye.

Purple King. Flowers a purplish violet; very fine.

Snowdon. A pure white improved variety, choice.

Price, strong pot plants of named tufted pansies, 10 cts. each, \$1.00 per dozen, \$8.00 per 100.

Wallflower See Cheiranthus.

*Yucca - Adam's Needle; Spanish Bayonet

Native Indian name applied to these plants. Evergreens, with long narrow, spiny-pointed leaves, and panicles of large, white, nocturnal flowers, frequently shaded green or purple, giving fine tropical effect.

Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant, creamy-white flowers. 4 to 5 feet. 6-7. Price, strong two-year-old roots, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100; extra strong, three-year-old roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15.00 per 100. Specimen plants from 75 cts. to \$2.50 each, according to size.

PRICE FOR STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES NAMED ON THIS PAGE, except where otherwise noted, 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100. No less than three plants of one variety furnished at dozen rates, or twenty at hundred rates.



ABM CO.

Veronica Longifolia subsessilis



The value of an attractive shrubbery planting is seldom overestimated. Spirea Van Houttei in flower to the right of the picture.

The Shrubbery

L. H. Bailey says: "Shrubs and bushes have two values; an intrinsic value as individual or isolated specimens; a value as part of the structure or design of an ornamented place. As individual specimens, they are grown for the beauty of the species itself; as parts of the landscape, they are often grown in masses, constituting a shrubbery. It is often advisable to plant shrubs as single specimens, in order to produce the characteristic beauty of the species; but the tendency is to plant exclusively as isolated specimens, and the emphasis needs, therefore, to be placed on mass-planting."

Plants scattered over a lawn destroy all appearance of unity and purpose in the place. Every part of the place is equally accented. The area has no meaning or individuality. The plants are in the way. They spoil the lawn. The place is random. If the shrubs are sheared, the spotted and scattered effect is intensified. Rarely does a sheared shrub have any excuse for existence.

A mass of planting emphasizes particular parts of the place. It allows of bold and broad contrasts. It may give the place a feeling of strength and purposiveness. The shrubbery-mass usually should have an irregular outline and generally contain more than one species. Thereby are variety and interest increased. The shrubbery-masses should be placed on the boundaries; for it is a fundamental concept of landscape gardening that the center of the place shall be open. The boundaries are the lines between properties, the foundations of buildings, the borders along walks and drives. Judicious planting may relieve the angularity of foundations and round off the corners of the yard. Individual specimens may be used freely, but only rarely should they be wholly isolated or scattered. They should be planted somewhere near the borders, that they may not interfere with the continuity of the place, and that they may have background to set them off. The background may be a building, a bank, or a mass of foliage. In most places, the mass or border planting should be the rule and the isolated specimen the exception; but, unfortunately, this rule is usually reversed. It is not to be understood, however, that boundaries are always to be planted or that foundations are always to be covered."

The great variety in foliage, flower, fruit and habit of growth makes shrubbery adapted to very extended use in the development of landscape.

The value of shrubbery is not appreciated as it should be. Those who are interested in the subject will do well to read what is found in the various books on landscape gardening. Bulletin No. 121 of Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, the various articles on shrubs and shrubbery to be found in the ten volumes of "Garden and Forest," and in other horticultural journals.

Explanation—The first set of numerals following descriptions refers to the height of the plant. The second set of numerals refers to the season of bloom, each month being represented by a number from 1 to 12; thus 5-6 would mean blooming in May and June.

Our Prices for Shrubs

For the convenience of customers when ordering shrubs, we have tried to make our prices as uniform as possible, by dividing the different sizes into the three grades recognized in the trade, viz., 2 to 3 ft., 3 to 4 ft., and 4 to 5 ft. The sizes quoted are indicative of the relative height of the branches and the comparative strength and age of the plant we would ship at the price named, which are the best sizes for transplanting purposes. The smallest to the largest grades are all strong, vigorous, transplanted plants, that hold a ball of roots and can be depended upon carrying safely to destination and transplanting successfully and make a good effect the first year by flowering in season.

Abelia - Abelia

Named after Dr. Clarke Abel, author of "Narrative of a Journey to China."

Admiring patrons, not knowing of this attractive shrub, write "What treasures we would command if our garden shrubs could only be induced to blossom all summer." It is evident they do not know the dainty Abelia, whose graceful arching branches are decked from early summer until frost with dark bronze-green leaves and numbers of soft white flowers flushed with pink. Quite evergreen in the South, tardily deciduous in the North. If planted in sheltered situations it may be successfully cultivated as far north as New York and Missouri. It is well worthy of extensive cultivations.

—*chinensis grandiflora*. Opposite shining leaves, showy tubular white flowers, 2 feet to 4 feet. 6-11. Each
1 to 1½ ft., transplanted.....\$0.75
2 to 3 ft., transplanted.....1.00
Specimens, 3 to 4 ft.....2.50

Acer Japonica - Japanese Maples See trees.

Althea See Hibiscus

Amelanchier Botryapium - Juneberry

An American species known as "Juneberry," "Wild Pear," "Service Tree" and "Shad Blow." Grows 30 or 40 feet high. Of Fastigiate form. Flowers white, produced in great profusion early in April, succeeded by a small fruit of purplish color, ripe in June and pleasant to taste. One of the finest very early flowering trees.

Amorpha Fruticosa - False Indigo

A large and handsome bush with whitish foliage and abundant spikes of chocolate-colored flowers. 4 ft.

PRICE OF STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES named on this page, except where otherwise noted: 2 to 3 ft. grade, 20c each; 3 to 4 ft. grade, 30c each; 4 to 5 ft. grade, 50c each. Twelve of one variety supplied for the price of ten. Price per 100, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$35.00, respectively. No less than 25 of one variety furnished at 100 rates. Price of specimen or extra large plants on application.

Amygdalus - Flowering Almond

From amysso—to lacerate, referring to the fissured channels in the stone of the fruit.

The Almond was probably cultivated from most ancient times not alone for its valued nuts but for the remarkably beautiful flowers it brings forth, which have been celebrated in all writings. One old herbalist says that "five or six almonds being taken fasting do keep a man from being drunk."

communis. Solitary white or rose flowers before the leaves. Most valued for producing its blossoms early in the season, sooner than almost any other shrubs. Medium sized shrub. 3.

	Each Doz.
Strong 2 to 3 ft. plants.....	\$0.30 \$3.00
Strong 3 to 4 ft. plants.....	.50 5.00

Andromeda - Sour Wood; Sorrel Tree

Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus.

The attractive flowers in early summer are followed in fall by the highly colored foliage effects. Shade enduring. The foliage and wood are sour to the taste.

oxydendron (Lily of the valley Shrub). Numerous small, white tubular flowers in graceful panicles on tapering branches. Medium. 6-7. Each Doz. Strong 2 to 3 ft. pot plants..... \$0.75 \$7.50

Aralia - Hercules Club

Name of unknown meaning under which one species was sent to Quebec in 1764.

Strange, tropical looking shrubs or small trees with large compound leaves and enormous umbels of flowers, which will thrive in all situations. A good shrub for city conditions.

pentaphylla (Devil's Walking Stick). Bright, shining green leaves and umbels of white flowers. The stem is straight and covered with large prickles. Medium. 5.

Each Doz.

Strong 2 to 3 ft. plants.....	\$0.25 \$2.50
Strong 3 to 4 ft. plants.....	.40 4.00

spinosa (Angelica Tree). Stout armed stems forming umbrella-like head; large leaves and enormous clusters of white flowers. Very fine hardy species for sheltered spots. Medium. 7-8.

Azalea - Azalea

From azaleos—dry or arid, in allusion to the habitat of the plant.

The Azaleas are closely associated with the Rhododendrons and Mountain Laurels in the planter's mind, for there is no better combination of plants than these. The Azaleas are deciduous with hairy leaves that persist until late. For delicacy of range in colors the tubular flowers are unsurpassed.

amoena (Indian Azalea). Almost an evergreen variety with its dark green leaves. The large crimson-purple flowers are usually nose-in-nose. An early and abundant blooming variety, and perfectly hardy. 4-5. Each Doz. Strong 10 to 12 inch plants..... \$0.75 \$7.50

strong 12 to 15 inch plants.....	1.00 10.00
----------------------------------	------------

arborescens (Wood Honeysuckle). Grows to a large sized bush. Its pinkish white flowers appear about July 10th. It can be grown successfully in the woods or in open situations. 3 ft.

Each Doz.

12 to 15 inch.....	\$0.35 \$3.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.50 5.00

mollis (Ghent Azalea). A valuable species with hairy branches and large yellow, orange and pink scented flowers. Hardy as Rhododendrons, and equally useful for forcing or grouping in the open. 3 to 8 ft. 4-5. All colors, mixed.

Each Doz.

12 to 15 inches.....	\$0.60 \$6.00
15 to 18 inches.....	.75 7.50
18 to 24 inches.....	1.00 10.00

nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). A common native shrub of great beauty, bearing a profusion of pink flowers about the middle of May. 4 ft. Each 12 to 18 inches..... \$0.75

2 to 3 ft.....	2.00 20.00
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Berberis Thunbergii—Japanese Barberry.

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Azalea Mollis

AZALEA—Continued.

vaseyi (Carolina Azalea). A new plant from the southern Alleghenies. Is entirely hardy, and bears in June a profusion of delicate pink flowers. 8 ft. Each 12 to 18 inches..... \$0.75 2 to 3 ft..... 1.00

Baccharis - Groundsel Tree; Ploughman's Spikenard

From Bacchus—wine; referring to the spicy odor of the roots. A fall desirable because of its abundant snow-white seed pods, which cover the bush as with a mantle of flowers. Especially valuable for seaside planting and for dry or rocky slopes.

halimifolia (Groundsel Tree). Angular branches and coarsely toothed leaves. White flower heads, followed by white fruit. Hardy. 3 to 12 ft. 7.

Benzoin Odoriferum - Spicewood

A small, shrubby tree. Smooth, dark colored bark and dark green leaves. The whole plant is fragrant. Yellow flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear, and scarlet fruit in summer. Highly ornamental. 10 ft. Each Doz.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.30 \$3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50 5.00

Berberis - Barberry

Arabic name, signifying a shell, and thought to mean the leaves which are hollow like a shell.

For popularity and general utility the Barberries have but one rival, the Privets, and even they are fast losing out in the race. They have every commendable plant virtue, from hardiness to ornamental beauty. They serve equally well as hedge plants or border shrubs; they are seemly at all seasons, flowering in spring, fruiting in summer, and turning their foliage in fall, while the scarlet fruits persist through the bleak winter days.

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). A low dense shrub with spreading, spiny branches that make it invaluable as a hedge plant. Iacemes of little pale yellow flowers followed by clustered scarlet berries persisting through winter. Little oval leaves turn a brilliant orange to scarlet in fall. Endures partial shade; cattle do not browse on it. 2 to 4 ft. 4-5. Each Doz. 100

1 to 1½ ft. height.....	\$0.15 \$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. height.....	.25 2.50
2 to 2½ ft. height, bushy plant.....	.35 3.50

vulgaris (Common Barberry). Handsome shrub with light green foliage and pendulous racemes of golden yellow flowers on spiny branches. The scarlet fruits persist through the winter. Medium. Spring.

vulgaris purpurea (Purple Leaved Barberry). An extremely handsome variety of vulgaris with deep purple leaves that make a contrasting background of great beauty for the lighter colored foliage of other forms.



Buddleia, Summer Lilac, or Butterfly Bush.

Buddleia - Summer Lilac or Butterfly Bush

Named after Adam Buddle.

The recent introduction of the Buddleia to the plant world has created quite a stir, for it is one of the few good summer-flowering shrubs in the garden list. The flowers in great terminal panicles remind one strongly of Lilacs in appearance, and prove a great attraction for the butterflies. They are of the simplest culture and quite hardy in this section.

veitchiana. Shrubby species with long panicles of sweet-smelling lilac flowers with orange throats, blooming throughout the entire summer. Leafy stems make it pretty for cut flowers. Blooms profusely.

magnifica. Said to be an improvement on the preceding variety.

Prices of strong plants from the open of either varieties, with ball of roots. Extra large with many canes or branches, measuring

3 ft. and over in length.....	\$1.00
2 ft. and over in length.....	.75
Strong plants from 4 in. pots.....	.50
Each Doz.	100

Strong plants from 3 in. pots (all will bloom the first year)..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

Calycanthus - Allspice or Strawberry Shrub

From the Greek for calyx and flower, in reference to the calyx being colored and appearing like a corolla.

Old fashioned favorites that shed their delightful fragrance on many a garden walk. The sweet apple scent of the chocolate-colored flowers emerges from their half-hidden petals through the downy and lustrous green of the healthy foliage. Even the bark of the shrub carries the aroma of camphor, and has been used as a substitute for cinnamon in this country.

floridus (Carolina Allspice). Peculiar dark reddish-brown flowers in May. Upright bushy habit. 4 to 6 ft.

Caragana - Siberian Pea Tree

Caragan is the name of the shrub among the Mongols.

Rare but graceful shrubs from Siberia that attract because of the multitude of pretty blossoms in spring and the dainty pinnate leaves. It is said the seeds form a good food for poultry. Older plants become small trees, well adapted for the shrubbery or as single lawn specimens.

arborescens. Midrib of leaf terminates in spine. The flowers are a bright yellow and look like sweet peas. Tall. 4-5.

Caryopteris - Blue Spirea

From the Greek karion—nut and pteron—winged; the fruit is winged.

A valuable genus because of its late blooming habit and handsomely colored flowers. The plant thrives in any ordinary garden soil, but requires plenty of water during the summer months.

Mastacanthus (moustache). Axillary cymes of rich violet flowers from downy leaves. 2 ft. 8-11.

Each	Doz.	100	
1 year roots.....	\$0.15	\$1.50	\$10.00
2 year roots.....	.25	2.50	

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Catalpa See Trees.**Ceanothus Americanus - Jersey Tea or Red Root**

A dwarf shrub bearing a profusion of white flowers in panicles in June. Suitable for woodland borders. 3 feet. Each Doz. 2 to 2 1/2 ft..... \$0.30 \$3.00

Cercis - Judas Tree - Red Bud

From the Greek, kerkis—a shuttlecock; a name given by Theophratus to this tree.

These shrubs or small trees are of singular beauty, especially in early spring before the leaves have appeared on the branches. Then they are literally covered and crowded with tremblingly perched rosy-red flowers by the thousands. These flowers are used by the French Canadians in salads and pickles. The Cercis is a shrub found along the banks of streams, and is fabled to be the tree on which Judas hanged himself.

canadensis (American Red Bud). Red papilionaceous flowers before the large cordate leaves. A very desirable ornamental species for the more northern states. Medium. 5. Each Doz. 2 to 3 feet \$0.40 \$4.00 3 to 4 feet50 5.00

japonica (Japan Judas). Very large and very abundant pink flowers. A most beautiful species. Medium. 5. Each Doz. 2 to 3 feet \$0.50 \$5.00

Chionanthus - White Fringe Tree

From the Greek chion—snow, and anthos—flower; referring to the abundance of snow white flowers.

Fine, large hardy shrub with large smooth leaves like a Magnolia, and clusters of white flowers followed by dark blue drupes. The corollas of the flowers are cut into so many narrow segments that they give the appearance of a fringe or "Old Man's Beard."

Virginica (Snowdrop Tree). Scented white flowers hanging in long bunches. Medium. 5-6. Each Doz. 2 to 3 feet \$0.30 \$3.00 3 to 4 feet50 5.00

Clethra - White Alder

From Klethra, the Greek name for the Alder, because of the resemblance in the leaves.

Small hoary shrubs with fragrant flowers, valuable for their bloom in late summer.

alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Simple racemes of fragrant white flowers; hoary tomentose appearance. 3 to 4 feet. 7-9.

Colutea Arborescens - Bladder Senna

A large growing shrub, bearing yellow pea-shaped flowers in early June, followed by large, inflated seed pods. 5 feet.

Corchorus See Kerria.

Cotoneaster.

Cornus - Dogwood

From cornu—a horn, because the wood was thought to be as hard and durable as a horn.

Native shrubs that are invaluable to the shrubbery planting, not so much because of the good covering of foliage, as because of the varied bright colors of the bark and branches that make of them splendid winter features. They are adaptable to any conditions, and thrive luxuriantly in sun or shade alike. The berries of many species add an attractive feature to their many others. Best planted in mass, or in moist woods places that need filling out.

alba Sibirica (Red Branch Dogwood). Branches, especially the annual shoots, are of a bright red color. Flower heads white; fruit light bluish berry. 4 to 10 feet. 5.

elegantissima. A form with very beautifully variegated foliage. Each Doz. 1½ to 2 feet \$0.30 \$3.00 2 to 3 feet40 4.00

—spathii (Yellow Leaved Dogwood). Each Doz. 1½ to 2 feet \$0.30 \$3.00

florida. See Trees.

paniculata (Panicle Dogwood). White flowers in panicles, followed by white berries. Branches pale purplish and erect. Free flowering and very handsome when in bloom, also in the fall with the white berries on their red peduncles. 4 to 8 feet. 7-8.

sanguinea (Dogberry; Common Dogwood). Branches straight, of a dark red when full grown. Flowers white, followed by small black berries. 6 to 8 feet. 6.

sericea (Silky Cornel). Flowers white in woolly corymbs; fruit pale blue. Leaves covered with rusty pubescens, and the purple spreading branches are woolly. 5 to 8 feet. 6-7.

stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood). A native species, with smooth slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Each Doz. 1½ to 2 feet \$0.30 \$3.00 2 to 3 feet40 4.00

Corylus - Hazel

From korys—a hood or bonnet; in reference to the calyx covering the nut.

Very distinct plants for shrubbery borders, with dark brown catkins in early spring and edible nuts in the fall.

purpurea (Purple Leaved Filbert). The beauty of this shrub lies in the fine and deep color of the leaves, and of the hairy nuts and their husks. Very ornamental besides having a nut of excellent edible qualities. Tall.

Each Doz. 2 to 3 feet \$0.50 \$5.00 3 to 4 feet60 6.00

Cotoneaster - Rock Spray

The common name is very indicative of their habit and beauty. The Rock Sprays are lovely shrubs for covering and trailing over low walls and sloping banks and rock gardens, and the foam-like appearance of the innumerable blossoms is very charming, and the bright berries, remaining on the plants for a long time, are very ornamental. See illustration page 42.

Buxifolia. (Box-leaved). Flowers rather large, leaves woolly beneath. Evergreen. 3 to 4 feet. 4-5.

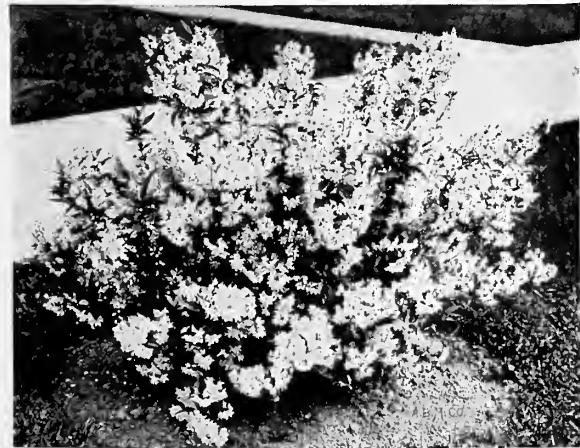
Davidiana. Low shrub, branches almost horizontal and densely branched. Long, erect pink flowers. One of the best bright red berried shrubs for rockeries. 9-10.

Microphylla. (Small-leaved). A beautiful, low evergreen shrub with round, glossy-green leaves; white flowers. Dense in growth. Brilliant red fruit. Good for massing with low evergreens and for rockeries. 3 feet. 7.

Simonsii. White flowers in April. Large scarlet berries, and evergreen through mild winters. 4 feet.

Thymifolia (Thyme-leaved). A very pretty evergreen shrub with dark shining green leaves; silvery-white beneath. Flowers pinkish. Fruit scarlet. 1 foot. 5.

Price of strong plants of the five varieties of Cotoneaster named above, with ball, 75 cents each, \$7.50 per dozen.



Deutzia Gracilis.

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Planting of Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

Cydonia - Quince

From Kydon, in Crete, where the trees grew in large numbers and where perhaps the Greeks first became acquainted with it. Very ornamental spiny shrubs with glossy, shining foliage; large flowers in early spring in great profusion, and a green hard fruit resembling a small apple in late fall. Cultivated from Japan for ornamental hedges in flower gardens, as shrubs, or trained against a wall.

japonica (Japan Quince). Very showy deep scarlet flowers followed by green, very fragrant, inedible fruit in October. Pretty stipules on leaves. 5 to 6 feet. 3-4.

—alba. White flowered Japan Quince. 2 to 3 feet. 50 cents each.

Cytisus - Broom

From the name of an island where some of the species were first found. Very beautiful spring flowering shrubs with pretty golden-yellow flowers hanging in long racemes on the whitish branches. The flowers are avoided by bees and the seeds are highly poisonous.

Laburnum (Laburnum; Golden Chain). Yellow flowers in pendulous racemes; pods clothed with hairs and pubescent leaflets. Tall. 4-6.

Daphne - Daphne

Name from mythological story of the nymph who was transformed by Apollo into a Laurel.

Undershrubs from Europe, which because of the lateral flowers and pretty foliage make welcome additions to the garden border.

cneorum (Garland Flower). Hardy evergreen trailing shrub with pubescent branches and sweetly scented terminal clusters of bright pink flowers. A very free grower and finds a place in the smallest garden. 1 foot. 4 and again 9. For prices see Perennial Section, page 13.

Mezereum (Mezereon; Spurge Flax). Slender deciduous shrubs with silky, fragrant, lilac-purple flowers before the leaves and scarlet berries. Care should be exercised in pruning, as the flowers arise from the lateral buds on the shoots of the preceding year. 3 to 4 feet. 2-4.

Each 12 to 15 inches \$0.50 18 to 24 inches75 2 to 3 feet 1.00

Desmodium - Tick Trefoil

From desmos—a chain, referring to the jointed pods. Shrubs with trifoliate leaves and small rosy-purple flowers in clusters later with flat jointed pods. Can stand a dry situation.

penduliflorum. Flowers rosy-purple, numerously produced in long panicles. 4 to 6 feet. 7-9.

For other varieties see Lespedeza.

Deutzia - Snow Flower

Named for Johann Deutz, a Dutch naturalist.

Fine flowering shrubs of Japan and China, with numerous panicles of white blossoms in late spring and early summer; the lower side of the leaves and calyx beset with minute starry clusters of hairs or scurf. Tall and dwarf varieties alike make excellent subjects for the shrubbery border, thriving well in an ordinarily good soil and situation.

candidissima (Double White Deutzia). A vigorous grower with pure white double flowers. Medium. 6.

crenata f. pl. Very handsome shrub with rough leaves on slender stems, and panicles of double white flowers. 4 to 8 feet. 6-7.

gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). Smallest of the Deutzias and one of the most graceful little shrubs known, with its bright green leaves, and its abundance of small snow-white flowers in terminal racemes. Peduncles. 1 to 2 feet. 4-5.

Each Doz. 100 1 to 1½ feet \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00 1½ to 2 feet30 3.00 22.50

DEUTZIA—Continued.

Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). Very desirable spreading shrub with more vigorous and showier white flowers than *D. Gracilis*. 3 feet. 6. Each Doz. 100
 1½ to 2 feet \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00
 2 to 2½ feet 30 3.00 22.50

Fride of Rochester. Bushy form with large, showy flowers of white with a faint tinge of pink to the petals. One of the best taller growing sorts. Medium. 6-7.

Vilmorine Hybrid. (New). Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion on stout branches. Dwarf habit. A decided acquisition. Each Doz. 100
 1½ to 2 feet \$0.50 \$5.00 \$40.00

Diervilla See Weigela.

Eleagnus - Oleaster; Russian Olive

From the Greek for olive, because of the resemblance of the fruit to the olive.

Very desirable spreading evergreen shrub with deep reddish-brown twigs and silvery white foliage. The fruit in midsummer is very pretty and quite edible. *angustifolia* (Russian Olive). Tall growing tree-like shrub with silvery foliage. Very useful for mass planting and especially adapted for seashore planting. *longipes* (Goumi). Fragrant yellowish-white flowers followed by long-stalked, transparent, orange fruit studded with scales and produced in clusters along the branches. 3 feet. 4-5.

**Euonymus - Cork Bark; Spindle Tree
Burning Bush**

Old Greek name meaning of good repute.

A large group of shrubs of very diverse character, but all interesting and valuable. The foliage turns a brilliant hue in the fall, and it is then, too, that the fruit is most conspicuous when the seeds of orange show through the scarlet pods.

alatus (Cork Bark). A most peculiar shrub due to the corky formations on the branches. These are like wings standing out straight the length of each twig, and gives the plant an odd appearance. Flowers yellowish. Do well in any place. 8 feet. 5-6.

Europaeus (European Burning Bush). A rather low shrub with smooth branches and small white flowers in threes. At its best in autumn when the leaves are brilliant scarlet and fruits are conspicuous. Medium. 5.

radicans. See Vines and Climbers, page 50.

Rosmarinifolius (Evergreen Creeper). A prostrate rock shrub, very useful for covering large rocks. Flowers light blue. Foliage light green in summer, while in winter it turns scarlet. 1 foot. 5-7. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Exochorda - Pearl Bush

From the Greek for external and cord; the free planetary cords are external to the carpels in the flower.

Shrubs of open habit and thin foliage, but the compensation comes with the bloom. The shrub becomes covered with dazzling white blossoms and is the most brilliant shrub of its season.

grandiflora. White flowers in large auxilliary racemes. Star-shaped fruit. Thrives in any good soil. 6 ft. 5.



Forsythia Fortunei—Golden Bell.



Hibiscus—
Rose of Sharon.

Forsythia - Golden Bell

Named for Wm. Forsyth, 1737-1804, king's gardener at Kensington.

The Forsythias are the golden-bellied criers of the spring, being first to disregard winter's threats for spring's balmier promise with a dazzling mass of golden blossoms, even before the sturdy green of the leaves has dared to show itself. The green branches also add to their attractiveness, and the graceful bushy or pendulous habit. They are perfectly hardy and thrive rapidly anywhere.

Fortunei (Fortune's Forsythia). Handsome dark green foliage on erect branches. Medium. 3.

suspensa. Very graceful with its sweeping light green branches. Used individually or as hedge plants; can also be used to cover arbors and trellises. Medium. 4.

viridissima. Forms a compact, deep green bush with long, willow-like leaves which emit slight balsamic odor. Very numerous deep golden flowers. Medium. 3.

Furze or Gorse or Whin See Ulex.**Genista - Broom**

Celtic word for a little bush.

Shrubby plants with trifoliate leaves and pretty, yellow, pea-shaped flowers in early summer. For the front of the shrubbery or the rock garden.

scoparia (Scotch Broom). Slender shrub with hairy angular branches and bright yellow flowers. 2 to 6 feet. 5-6.

tinctoria (Dyer's Greenweed). Low, bushy, tufted shrub, with stiff angular green branches clothed with leaves and bearing terminal racemes of yellow flowers. Thrives even on very poor soil. 2 to 4 feet. 5-6.

Each Doz. 100
 12 to 18 inches \$0.20 \$2.50 \$20.00

Halesia Tetrapetala - Silver Bell

A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white, bell-shaped flowers in May. One of the most desirable shrubs. 15 feet.

Each Doz.
 2 to 3 feet \$0.30 \$3.00
 3 to 4 feet50 5.00

Hamamelis - Witch Hazel

From hama—with, and melon—fruit; the fruit accompanies the flower.

Singular shrub with several branching crooked stems from the root; its yellow petaled flowers bloom late in autumn when the leaves are falling, and the fruit matures the following summer. The bark and leaves furnish the medicinal extract, and the small branches have often been used as divining-rods.

virginiana. Resembles the Hazel in appearance. Bright yellow narrow petaled flowers; seeds edible. Fine for background planting or for damp places. Tall. 10-2.

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Hibiscus - Rose of Sharon or Rose Mallow

Old Greek name of obscure origin.

Beautiful free flowering shrub with very large and showy bloom in late summer, and pretty wedge-shaped leaves that make it an excellent subject for the most ornamental planting. It makes an excellent hedge plant because of its dense, bushy habit.

syriacus (Althea or Rose of Sharon). Late blooming habit, valuable, also its perfect hardiness and adaptation to any environment. 6 feet. 8-10. This plant may be had in the following varieties and colors:

Boule de Feu. Double red.	Rosea Plena. Double, rose.
Coelestis. Single, light blue.	Totus Albus. Single, pure white.
Coerulea Plena. Double blue.	Violacea Plena. Double, rosy-lilac.
Crested Beauty. White with crimson eye.	Variegata. Variegated leaved, Dwarf growing. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double pure white.	Each Doz. 100
Lady Stanley. Double, white.	Price, strong plants of above named sorts, 2 to 3 feet..... \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00
	3 to 4 feet ..... .30 3.00 22.50
	Standard or Tree Form. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cts. each.

Hippophaea Rhamnoides - Sea Buckthorn	Each Doz. 100
Foliage grayish-white; quite attractive. Succeeds particularly well near salt water. 4 feet.	Each
2 to 2½ feet .....	..... \$0.50

Hydrangea - Hydrangea

From *hydor*—water, and *aggeion*—a vessel; the application is obscure, but may refer to the amount of water consumed.

The Hydrangeas form the most spectacular group of flowering shrubs known, with their enormous panicles of delicately colored blossoms towards the end of summer. For hardiness they are unequalled, thriving especially well near the sea shore. Form beautiful specimens or magnificent hedges.

arborescens grandiflora alba (Early Snowball Hydrangea). Very large pure white double blossoms in corymbs. Perfectly hardy and like *H. paniculata* the new wood flowers the first year. 6 to 8 feet. 7-9.

Each	Doz.	100
1½ to 2 feet	\$0.30	\$3.00 \$22.50
2 to 3 feet .....	.40	4.00 30.00
3 to 4 feet .....	.50	5.00 40.00

Cineraria sterilis (Hills of Snow). An improved variety of the foregoing with immense pure white flowers. 6 to 8 feet. 6-8. Each Doz.

15 to 18 inches

..... \$0.50 \$5.00

paniculata grandiflora (Great Paniced Hydrangea). The old favorite with its immense long panicles of bloom in very late summer and fall. The white flowers gradually turn to pink and finally to tints of bronze. Large pubescent foliage. Medium. 7-10.

—Standards or Tree Form. First-class 3 to 4 feet stems, \$1.00 each; 2 to 3 feet stems, 50 cents each.

Hypericum - St. John's Wort

Ancient name of uncertain derivation.

Small shrubs with shining smooth green foliage on reddish stems, and large glistening golden flowers like single roses.

Aureum (Large Flowering St. John's Wort). An upright hardy shrub bearing a great profusion of golden yellow flowers in late summer, which continue a long time. 3 feet. Each Doz.

1½ to 2 feet

..... \$0.30 \$3.00

2 to 2½ feet

..... .50 5.00

Densiflorum (Dense Flowering St. John's Wort). A species with large clusters of yellow flowers appearing in July and continuing for a long time. 3 feet.

Each Doz.

1½ to 2 feet

..... \$0.30 \$3.00

2 to 2½ feet

..... .50 5.00

moserianum (Gold Flower). Of garden origin, forming neat little spreading bush or excellent pot plant for decorative purposes. Golden yellow flowers. 2 feet. 6-9. Each Doz. 100

2-year old

..... \$0.25 \$2.50 \$20.00

latifolia (Calico Bush). Long, bright green evergreen leaves; rosy flowers with crimson markings in terminal clammy clusters. Used for cut flowers to advantage. Medium. 5-8.

Price: Strong, transplanted nursery grown plants:

Each Doz.

12 to 15 inches

..... \$0.75 \$7.50

1½ to 2 feet

..... 1.00 10.00

2 to 2½ feet

..... 1.50 15.00

Collected plants—price on application.



Hydrangea Arborescens—Early Snowball Hydrangea.



Kalmia—Mountain Laurel.

Ilex - Holly

Ancient Latin name, which however belonged rather to an Oak than to Holly.

Dark, usually evergreen foliaged shrubs, with spiny leaves persisting through the winter, and pretty, usually scarlet, berries.

crenata (Japanese Holly). Compact growing, small leaved species with white inconspicuous flowers followed by dark blue to black berries. Medium. 5-6. Each Doz.

15 to 18 inches

..... \$0.60 \$6.00

2 to 2½ feet

..... 2.00

verticillata (Prinos; Black Alder; Winterberry). Toothed and pointed leaves, downy beneath. Flowers succeeded by brilliant scarlet-red berries ripening late in autumn. 6 ft. 5-6. Each Doz. 100

1½ to 2 feet

..... \$0.30 \$3.00 \$22.50

2 to 2½ feet

..... .35 3.50 25.00

3 to 4 feet

..... .50 5.00

Itea Virginica - Virginian Willow

A pretty native shrub; quite rare, bearing white flowers in June. Valuable for its rich coloring in autumn. 4 feet. Each Doz.

1½ to 2 feet

..... \$0.25 \$2.50

2 to 3 feet

..... .30 3.00

Jasminum - Jasmine

The Arabic name.

Cultivated for ornament from the Old World from ancient times. Both climbing and shrubby forms, but all with deliciously fragrant flowers before the leaves.

nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). The opposite fragrant yellow flowers on the flexible green branches before the leaves make of this a desirable spring flowering shrub. Flowers in great profusion. Medium. 3-4. Each Doz. 100

2-year-old

..... \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00

3-yr-old, bushy .. .30 3.00 22.50

Kalmia - Mountain Laurel

Named for Peter Kalm, 1715-1799, a pupil of Linnaeus.

Handsome native shrubs with fine evergreen foliage and clusters of showy rose or white flowers in spring and early summer. Splendid for naturalizing or for formal plantings with Rhododendrons.

latifolia (Calico Bush). Long, bright green evergreen leaves; rosy flowers with crimson markings in terminal clammy clusters. Used for cut flowers to advantage. Medium. 5-8.

Price: Strong, transplanted nursery grown plants:

Each Doz.

12 to 15 inches

..... \$0.75 \$7.50

1½ to 2 feet

..... 1.00 10.00

2 to 2½ feet

..... 1.50 15.00

Collected plants—price on application.

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Kerria - Corchorus

Named for M. Kerr, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Ceylon.

These shrubs are attractive mainly because of the pretty light green branches and stems that show up against their darker neighbors. They have also deeply wrinkled light green leaves and fine deep yellow flowers in quantity at the beginning of summer.

Japonica (Globe Flower). Large orange-yellow single flowers; leaves rough and crenate. 3 to 4 feet. 5-7. Each Doz. 100

1½ to 2 feet \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00

2 to 3 feet30 3.00 22.50

Japonica fl. pl. (Double Flowering Corchorus). The flowers are full and very double. 3 to 4 feet. 5-7. Each Doz. 100

1½ to 2 feet \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00

2 to 3 feet30 3.00 22.50

Japonica variegata (Variegated Corchorus). The leaves of this species are very prettily marked in variegations. Of dwarf habit. Small. 5-7. Each Doz. 100

12 to 18 inches \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00

Lespedeza Bicolor - Bush Clover

A low shrub, with small violet-purple flowers, hardy in New England.

Ligustrum - Privet

From the Latin, ligare—to tie, referring to the ancient use made of the flexible shoots.

One of the most useful group of shrubs in cultivation for all purposes and all situations. Dark green lustrous foliage, evergreen in some species, and panicles of small flowers in early summer, followed by berries. In old authors the Privet is always spoken of as the Prim Privet because of its patience under the shears. It can be pruned to any shape and is used largely in topiary work and for hedges.

Ibota (Ibota Privet). Pretty shrub with slender terete twigs and obtuse hairy leaves. White, salver-shaped flowers and round, shining black berries. Medium. 6-7. One of the hardiest. Each Doz. 100

2 to 3 feet \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

3 to 4 feet20 2.00 15.00

Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Striking dense broad shrub with stout, somewhat drooping branches. Leaves semi-evergreen, often purplish in autumn. Medium. 6-7.

Amurensis (Amoor River Privet). The Chinese variety, hardy, with dark green leaves, persisting almost throughout the winter. Evergreen in the South. Bears erect panicles of handsome white flowers in June, followed by black berries. 8 feet. Each Doz. 100

1½ to 2 feet \$0.12 \$1.20 \$10.00

2 to 3 feet15 1.50 12.00

vulgaris (European Privet). Narrow foliage, showy white flowers. 5 feet. Each Doz. 100

1½ to 2 feet \$0.12 \$1.20 \$10.00

2 to 3 feet15 1.50 12.00

Ovalifolium (California Privet). The standard hedge plant with the almost evergreen glossy foliage. Can be sheared to any shape. Thrives in city conditions, also at the seashore. Not hardy north of Boston. Medium. 7.

Price of strong, well rooted plants: Each Doz. 100 1000

12 to 18 inches \$0.05 \$0.50 \$4.00 \$30.00

1½ to 2 feet07 .70 5.00 40.00

2 to 3 feet08 .80 6.00 50.00

3 to 4 feet10 1.00 7.50 70.00

Specimen plants extra large for screens: Each Doz.

4 to 6 feet25 \$2.50

6 feet and over50 5.00

Aureum elegans (Golden Privet). Beautiful golden variegated leaved form that may be used by itself or in a mass planting with other varieties. This may also be had in the standard or Tree form. Each Doz.

1 to 1½ feet \$0.20 \$2.00

1½ to 2 feet30 3.00

2 to 3 feet50 5.00

Standard or Tree Form. Each

4 to 5 feet, 1 year head \$1.00

4 to 5 feet, 2 year head 1.50

Lilac See Syringa.

Lonicera - Fly or Bush Honeysuckle

After Adam Lonicer, 1528-1586, a German botanist.

The Fly Honeysuckles are the bush forms of this charming genus, which includes the climbing sorts as well. They form pretty, soft-leaved shrubs with delicate fragrant flowers of characteristic odor. The colored berries in late fall add another attraction. Hardy and thrive easily.

fragrantissima (Fragrant Honeysuckle). Almost evergreen variety with a profusion of highly scented flowers before the leaves. 6 feet. 2-4. Scarlet berries.

Morowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Downy purplish leaves and white fragrant flowers, turning later to yellow. Blood-red berries hanging on until late fall. 6 feet. 5-6.

Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Old-fashioned shrub of erect, slender habit. The fragrant rose to crimson flowers are followed by globular red or orange berries. 4 to 6 feet. 4-5.

—Alba. White Tartarian Honeysuckle.

Magnolia See Trees.

Mahonia - Ash Berberry

Named after Bernard McMahon, a North American lover of botany.

Handsome shrubs with pinnate and evergreen leaves, spiny-toothed leaflets, and clustered racemes of early spring flowers; berries blue or black with a bloom. Fine for interplanting.

aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A western native shrub with shining leaflets resembling the Holly, that turn coppery color in winter. Little yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet. 4-5.

japonica (Japanese Mahonia). Tall, rising fully 6 feet high, the rigid leaflets with only 3 to 4 strong, spiny teeth on each side. Panicles of yellow flowers. Needs winter protection north of Philadelphia. 4-5.

Price of strong plants of either variety: Each Doz. 100

1 to 1½ feet \$0.35 \$3.50 \$25.00

1½ to 2 feet50 5.00 40.00

2 to 2½ feet75 7.50

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Philadelphus coronarius—Mock Orange.



California Privet—Ligustrum Ovalifolium

Myrica - Bay Berry

From the Greek word myrike—to flow because it is always found along rivers.

Interesting shrubs both in appearance and use. Found mostly along the sea coasts in dwarfing growing plants with aromatic glossy leaves and bunches of wax-encrusted berries of a grayish hue. It is from the berries that our Bayberry Dips are made.

cerifera (Candleberry Myrtle). Small evergreen shrub with pointed flat shining leaves, and reddish flowers, followed by gray berries in the autumn. Medium 5. Each Doz. 12 to 18 inches.....\$0.35 \$3.50 1½ to 2 ft.....50 5.00 3 to 4 ft.....1.00

Oxydendron See Andromeda.

Pavia Macrostachya**Dwarf Horsechestnut**

A beautiful spreading shrub, producing numerous large, showy spikes of flowers late in June; very valuable. 6 ft. Each Doz. 12 to 18 inches.....\$0.50 \$5.00

Philadelphus - Mock Orange; "Syringa"

Greek for brotherly love; the reference here is obscure. Sentiment adds to the other charms of this shrub, which is the "Syringa" of our grandmothers, with its fresh, green leaves that taste like new cucumbers fresh from the garden, and with its large cream-white flowers that in form and fragrance vie with the orange blossom. Of general landscape value, and does well in shaded situations.

Aureus (Golden Syringa). Habit dwarf and compact; foliage bright golden and enduring. Very desirable. 3 ft. Each Doz. 1 to 1½ ft.....\$0.25 \$2.50 1½ to 2 ft.....35 3.50

coronarius (Common Mock Orange). Erect smooth shrub with crowded clusters of handsome and odorous cream-white flowers. Medium to tall. 5-6.

grandiflorus (Large Flowered Mock Orange). Tall shrub with long recurving branches; very large pure white, slightly fragrant flowers in clusters. 5-6.

Privet See Ligustrum.

Prunus - Plum

The ancient Latin name of the Plum.

The Flowering Plums form but one group of the large genus of *Prunus* which includes the Peaches, Almonds and Cherries. It is perhaps the most ornamental of them all with its exquisite and showy flowers in early spring, either before or with the equally ornamental foliage. Very decorative plants.

Pissardi (Pissard's Plum). A handsome shrub introduced to France a few years ago by Pissard, gardener to the Shah of Persia. Flowers white, followed by small purple fruits. The twigs are a glossy black, and the extraordinary red-purple of the broad fine leaves make of this one of the handsomest specimens under cultivation. 3-4. Each Doz. 2 to 3 ft.....\$0.30 \$3.00 3 to 4 ft.....50 5.00



Rhus Cotinus—Smoke Bush.

japonica. See *Cydonia japonica*.

Parkmanii (Parkman's Crab). Habit dwarf; a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.50 3 to 4 feet.....75 4 to 5 feet.....1.00

Scheideckeri (Double Flowering Crab). A fine variety from Germany. Flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color. Yellow fruit. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.50 3 to 4 feet.....75 4 to 5 feet.....1.00

Rhamnus Cathartica - Common Buckthorn

A fine robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit.

Rhodotypos - White Kerria

From rhodon—a rose and typos—a type or model; the flowers resemble those of the rose.

Neat shrubs that please for the flowers in early summer and again for the shining black berries in clusters of four that are persistent through the winter.

kerrioides. Ample white flowers, terminating the twiggy branchlets. Leaves silky beneath; black berries. 3 to 6 ft. 5-6

Rhus - Sumach

Ancient Greek name.

The Sumachs as a class appeal to the planter most for the wonderful fall coloring of the foliage, which exceeds in brilliancy that of any other cultivated group. The highly decorative fruits persistent through the winter and strangely colored also, add to the autumn effectiveness. An easily grown and interesting group of shrubs.

cotinus (Smoke Bush; Venice Sumach). The loose panicles of flesh-colored flowers elongate into profuse plumose fruits which give the shrub a smoky appearance, and the common name of "wig tree." Undivided leaves which turn a rosy-crimson in the fall. Hardy and almost evergreen. 6 ft. to

8 ft. 6-7. Each Doz. 2 to 3 ft.....\$0.30 \$3.00

3 to 4 ft.....50 5.00

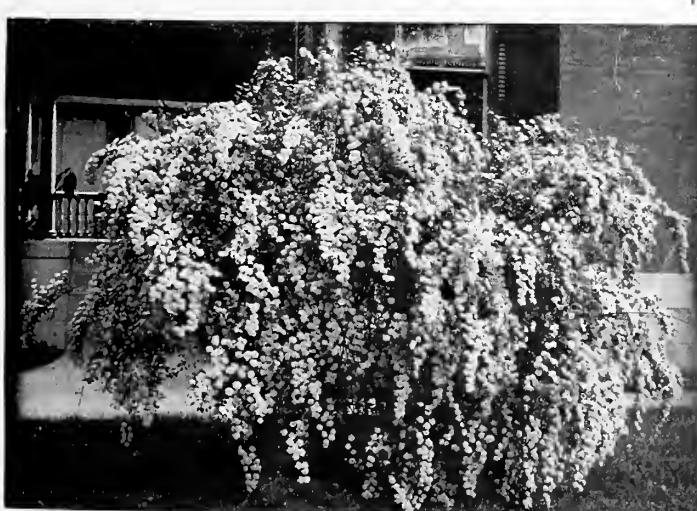
glabra laciniata (Fern Leaved Sumach). Very elegant variety, having the leaves cut in laciniate manner. Colors in autumn. Grows in bushy form. 3 ft. to 5 ft. 7. Each Doz. 1½ to 2 ft.....\$0.30 \$3.00 2 to 2½ ft.....50 5.00

typhina laciniata (Cut Leaf Staghorn Sumach). The finely cut large compound leaves turn a brilliant crimson in fall. The branches and stalks are densely velvety hairy. Greenish-yellow flowers, followed by crimson fruit. Tall. 6. Each Doz.

2 to 3 ft.....\$0.30 \$3.00

3 to 4 ft.....50 5.00

4 to 5 ft.....60 6.00



Spirea Van Houttei. (See page 48.)

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PRUNUS—Continued.

triloba (Flowering Plum). Large double rose or white flowers before the leaves. Good three-lobed leaves. Most ornamental early flowering shrub. 6 ft. 3-4. Each Doz.

2 to 3 ft.....\$0.30 \$3.00

3 to 4 ft.....50 5.00

Ptelea Trifoliata**Hop Tree**

A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters; flowers in June. 12 ft.

Pyrus - Apple; Double Flowering Crab

Classical name for the Pear Tree.

The useful qualities of this genus have too often submerged the really beautiful and ornamental qualities, which assume the most striking form in the Flowering Crabs. They possess all the charm of form of their genus, and besides a wealth of most fragrant and showy double flowers that vie in beauty with the Rose alone.

ioensis Bechtelii (Bechtel's Crab). Of American origin and dwarf form, producing large, exceedingly fragrant double pink blossoms resembling small roses, in great abundance. They are lovely as cut flowers, retaining good qualities a long time. The plant blooms when very young, and the leaves and flowers at the same time make a beautiful effect. Spring.

Each Doz.

3 to 4 ft.....\$0.60 \$6.00

4 to 5 ft.....1.00 10.00

5 to 6 ft.....1.50

Parkmanii (Parkman's Crab). Habit dwarf; a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.50 3 to 4 feet.....75

4 to 5 feet.....1.00

Scheideckeri (Double Flowering Crab). A fine variety from Germany. Flowers quite double, red in bud, changing to pink or rose color. Yellow fruit. Each

2 to 3 feet.....\$0.50 3 to 4 feet.....75

4 to 5 feet.....1.00

Rhamnus Cathartica - Common Buckthorn

A fine robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit.

Rhodotypos - White Kerria

From rhodon—a rose and typos—a type or model; the flowers resemble those of the rose.

Neat shrubs that please for the flowers in early summer and again for the shining black berries in clusters of four that are persistent through the winter.

kerrioides. Ample white flowers, terminating the twiggy branchlets. Leaves silky beneath; black berries. 3 to 6 ft. 5-6

Rhus - Sumach

Ancient Greek name.

The Sumachs as a class appeal to the planter most for the wonderful fall coloring of the foliage, which exceeds in brilliancy that of any other cultivated group. The highly decorative fruits persistent through the winter and strangely colored also, add to the autumn effectiveness. An easily grown and interesting group of shrubs.

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8 ft. 6-7. Each Doz. 2 to 3 ft.....\$0.30 \$3.00

3 to 4 ft.....50 5.00

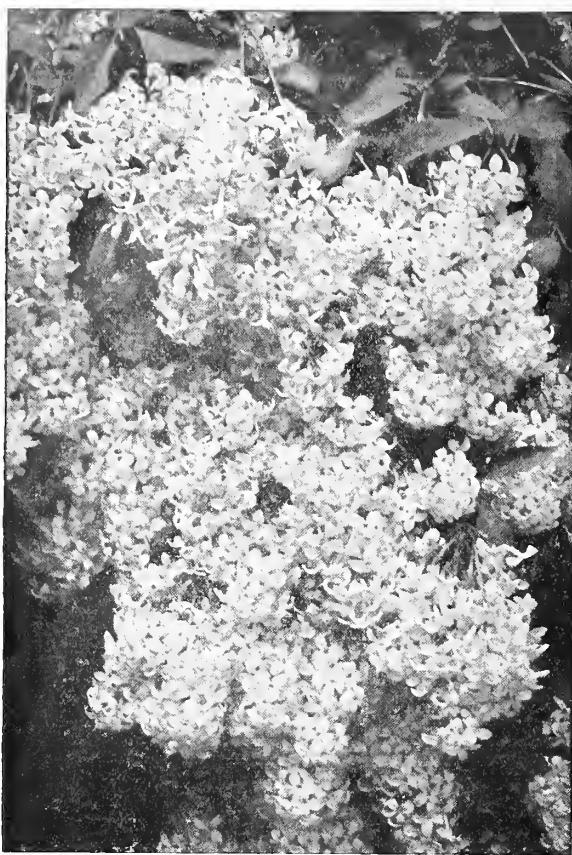
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2 to 3 ft.....\$0.30 \$3.00

3 to 4 ft.....50 5.00

4 to 5 ft.....60 6.00



Syringa Persica—Persian Lilac.

Ribes - Flowering Currant

German reibs, a vernacular name for the currant. Has all the attractiveness of our cultivated currants and a beautiful bloom as well. Fast growers and thrive anywhere.

aureum (Buffalo Currant; Golden Currant). Smooth little shrub with many flowered racemes of fragrant golden-yellow blossoms with pink stamens. The fruit is yellow, seldom black, and of exquisite flavor; pretty three-lobed leaves. 6 ft. to 8 ft. 4-5.

Gordanianum (Pink Flowering Currant). A hybrid between Aureum and Sanguineum. A hardy and profuse blooming shrub, bearing crimson and yellow flowers in May. 5 ft. Each

New, small plants. \$0.25

sanguineum (Red Flowering Currant). Red, smooth branches and cordate five-lobed leaves with an agreeable aromatic odor, especially after rain. The deep rose flowers hang in rich clusters among the foliage; the fruit is purplish with a bloom, but dry and hitterish. Very good for exposed places and poor limestone soils. 4 ft. to 8 ft. 6-8.

Robinia - Locust Tree

Named for two early French botanists by the name of Robin. Very decorative shrubs for specimen planting, with long, graceful panicles of stunningly colored blossoms resembling the Wistaria. Need shelter from the wind as the branches are brittle and break off easily.

hispida (Rose Acacia). Bristly shrubs, even leaves tipped with a bristle, with large loose-hanging clusters of deep rose flowers, followed by hairy pods. 3 ft. to 8 ft. 5-8. Each Doz. 100
2 ft. to 3 ft. \$0.30 \$2.00 \$22.50
3 ft. to 4 ft. .50 5.00

Rosa See Roses, pages 59 to 61.

Rubus Odoratus - Flowering Raspberry

Strong-growing plant with shreddy canes. Leaves very large, pubescent beneath. Flowers rose purple color. Berries flattish and broad, rather dry, light red and edible.

Sambucus - Elder

From sambuke, an ancient musical instrument supposed to have been made of Elder wood.

Thrifty shrubs that do well naturalized, or planted in town gardens, or at the seashore, and make excellent hedges. For best effects they want a sunny position and to be well pinched back to compel dwarfish habit.

Canadensis (Common American Elder). Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in Autumn. A well-known native shrub.

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nigra aurea (Golden Elder). Flat heads of white flowers and later black berries, from which the country elderberry wine is made. Fine variety with golden leaves of a solid and permanent color. Unexcelled in masses. Tall. 6.

Racemosus (Red Berried Elder). Panicles of white flowers in Spring, followed by bright red berries. 5 ft.

Spiraea - Spirea; Meadow Sweet

From speira—band or wreath, alluding to the fitness of the plants for forming into garlands.

A most varied and useful group of hardy little shrubs, differ from one another so as to be suited to all purposes. They are all of easy culture, but thrive best under sunny, well drained conditions.

Anthony Waterer (Bumaldii). Very free flowering, dwarf shrub, strong in growth and perfectly hardy. Large heads of bright crimson or deep pink flowers. For edging borders or paths. 2 ft. to 3 ft. 6.

	Each	Doz.	100
12 to 18 inches.....	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
1½ ft. to 2 ft.....	.30	3.00	
2 ft. to 2½ ft.....	.40	4.00	

Billardii. Somewhat tomentose shrub with bright pink flowers in rather narrow and dense panicles. 6 ft. 7-8. For moist or wild places.

Callosa alba (Dwarf White Spirea). A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub. 4 ft. Each Doz.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	.30	3.00

Douglasii. Rose colored flowers in dense terminal panicles. Leaves covered with white down beneath. 3 ft. to 8 ft. 8.

opulifolia (Ninebark). Rugged stem and loose gray bark, easily peeling off. White flowers; bladdery pods turn purple in the fall. Good plant and thrives in dry as well as wet soils. 6 ft. to 7 ft. 6.

opulifolia aurea (Golden Spirea). Bright yellow leaves, especially in spring when they are young and fresh. Abundance of double white flowers. 6 ft. to 7 ft. 6.

prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Numerous long slender branches, covered with smooth, dark brown bark, and small leaves that take on beautiful autumnal tints. The double white flowers in early spring cover the whole length of the arching branches. A plant of highest value. 6 to 10 ft. 4-5.

Reevesiana. A Chinese species with large, purest white and exceedingly abundant flowers in round clusters. Needs winter protection. Medium. 5-6.

sorbifolia. Interesting leaves which resemble those of the Mountain Ash. Large, white flowers in terminal panicles. 3 ft. to 6 ft. 7-8.

Thunbergii. Low, bushy shrub from the mountains of Japan, with delicate feathery foliage, which in late summer takes on beautiful shades of gold, bronze and green. White flowers, so numerous that they cover whole bush. Hardy in any situation, and do well at the seaside. 3 ft. to 5 ft. 4-5. Each Doz.

15 inches to 18 inches.....	\$0.20	\$2.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	.25	2.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	.35	3.50

van Houttei. Low spreading bush with curved branches and small trifoliate leaves. White flowers in magnificent abundance, weighting down the entire shrub. Of the easiest culture and most desirable. 4 ft. to 6 ft. 5.

Varieties of Herbaceous Spirea.

See page 36.

Stephanandra - Flexuosa

A graceful shrub of compact growth, with small hawthorn-like leaves. Foliage of good color, bearing extremely pretty white flowers in June. 4 ft.

Styrax Japonica - Storax

A shrub or small tree of elegant form and habit, bearing white bell shaped flowers all along the branches, and pendent on long pedicels. Very showy. 8 ft. Each Doz.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.30	3.00

Symporicarpos - Snowberry

From symphoreo—to bear together, and karpos—fruit; in allusion to the clusters of berries.

Native shrubs of low, upright habit, good for planting in shady nooks or massing underneath some taller growing sorts. They are particularly ornamental in late summer, when their crowded clusters of handsome berries are at their best.

racemosus (Waxherry). Smooth shrub with slender branches, rose-colored flowers in loose spikes, and usually bending under its weight of wax-like white berries which hang on nearly all winter. 4 to 6 ft. 7-9.

vulgaris (Coral Berry; Indian Currant). Compact shrub, valuable for its abundant and persistent foliage and fruit. Flowers small, red and yellow, clustered, followed by dark red berries. 5 to 6 feet. 7-9.

Ribes aureum—Golden Currant.

ABX60



Syringa - Lilac; Pipe Tree

From *syringos*—a pipe; the branches are long and straight and are filled with medulla.

No need to recall the many virtues of this favorite and charming old-fashioned shrub, since they are known to everyone. We are all familiar with the pretty cool green of their leaves and the delightful fragrance of their flower trusses. Suffice to say they are perfectly hardy and will grow wherever they are planted.

Josikea (Hungarian Lilac). A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering.

Persica (Persian Lilac). Small and tender species with arching branches and fine, very fragrant trusses of bluish-purple blossoms. 4 ft. to 5 ft. 5-6.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00

—**alba**. A white flowered form of the above. Each Doz.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00

Bothomagensis (Red Lilac). A vigorous grower; foliage small and narrow; flowers red with a bluish tint. Fragrant and free flowering. 5 ft. Each Doz.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.40	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00

Villosa (Hairy Leaved Lilac). A species from Japan. Large branching panicles; flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Especially popular as its flower appears two weeks after those of other Lilacs. 6 ft.

vulgaris (Common Lilac). The well-known old-fashioned Lilac, with large trusses of its fragrant lilac-purple flowers. Will flourish under neglect and bloom more abundantly each year. Tall. 5.

—**alba** (Common White Lilac). Pure white and extremely fragrant flowers.

A most beautiful variety.

—**Named Varieties**. These comprise the best of the French importations, forming medium sized shrubs, and blooming about the middle of May in the following named sorts:

—**Charles X.** Flowers deep purplish-lilac, very large trusses; extra fine.

—**Madame Casimir Perier**. Double pure white flowers.

—**Madame Lemoine**. Good double white variety.

—**Marie Legraye**. One of the very best single whites.

—**Michael Buchner**. Double flowers of pale lilac in large trusses.

—**Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth**. Distinctive single, dark lilac flowers.

Price for strong plants of the above named varieties of French Lilacs.

	Each	Doz.
18 inches to 24 inches	\$0.20	\$2.00
2 ft. to 3 ft.	.35	3.50
3 ft. to 4 ft.	.50	5.00

Tamarix - Tamarisk

Tamarisci were people who inhabited the Spanish side of the Pyreness, where one species grows abundantly on the banks of the Tanaris, now called Tambre.

The drooping feathery appearance of these shrubs is a decidedly ornamental feature in the shrubbery border. The delicate foliage comes nearest to Asparagus leaves, and the close spikes of usually pink flowers adds a misty color to the whole that is very charming. They do well at the sea shore.

—**africana** (African Tamarisk). Great profusion of pink flowers on the previous season's growth. Should be pruned immediately after blooming. Soft feathery foliage. Medium. 4-5.

Ulex - Gorse; Whin

From the Celtic word for a point, referring to the spines.

Evergreen compact little shrubs that flower freely and have their leaves and stems clothed with spines or hairs. They prefer dry soils, but will grow at the seaside.

Europaeus (Common Furze). Spiny plant with deep green shoots and leaves, brilliant yellow pea-shaped flowers, and tufted picturesque shape. Flowers are odorous and bloom a second time at the end of the summer. 2 ft. to 3 ft. 4-6 and 9-10.

	Each	Doz.
Small pot plants	\$0.15	\$1.50
Field plants, 2 to 3 ft.	.30	3.00

Vaccinium Corymbosum - High Bush Blueberry
or Swamp Huckleberry

White flowers early in spring; edible dark blue berries. Brilliant foliage in Autumn. 6 ft.

	Each	Doz.
12 inches to 18 inches	\$0.75	\$7.50

Viburnum - Arrow Wood

From Latin to tie, on account of the pliability of the branches of some species. This group includes the spring flowering Snowballs with their wonderfully effective cymes of blossoms, and also the ornamental berried Viburnums that make their principal display in the fall of the year. The flowers remind one strongly of the Hydrangeas. All hardy and rapid growers, with good foliage.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded with red fruit; retains its foliage very late. 6 feet.

opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Broad cymes of soft, delicate creamy-white flowers, surrounded by outer white ones. The fruit, which is red when ripe, has pleasant acid taste resembling cranberries, for which it is sometimes substituted, and is persistent. Branches slender. 6 to 8 feet. 6-7.

—**nana** (Dwarf Snowball). A perfect duplicate of the above, but grows only to one foot in height. Makes an excellent and hardy edging plant for the border.

	Each	Doz.
8 to 10 inches	\$0.20	\$2.00
10 to 12 inches	.30	3.00
12 to 18 inches	.50	5.00

—**sterile** (Guelder Rose; Snowball). Very handsome shrub. The abundant and globular cymes consist of radiant sterile flowers of purest white. Grows anywhere. Medium. 5.

plicatum (Japan Snowball). Of moderate growth and compact habit. Leaves are crinkled or plicated, of a rich green color, and are borne on brown shoots, while the flowers are very large and solid. They hang long on the bush and are very showy. 4 feet to 6 feet. 5.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.30	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	5.00
4 to 5 ft.	.75	7.50

Standard or Tree form.

PRICE OF STRONG PLANTS OF ALL VARIETIES named on this page, except where otherwise noted: 2 to 3 ft. grade, 20c each; 3 to 4 ft. grade, 30c each; 4 to 5 ft. grade, 50c each. Twelve of one variety supplied for the price of ten. Price per 100, \$17.50, \$20.00 and \$35.00, respectively. No less than 25 of one variety furnished at 100 rates. Price of specimen or extra large plants on application.



Viburnum opulus.

Vitex - Chaste Tree

An ancient name used by Pliny.

Autumn shrubs with whorled spikes of blue and white flowers, and leaves with powerfully aromatic odor. The Greeks believed the seeds secured chastity, whence the common name.

agnus castus (Monk's Pepper Tree; Hemp Tree). Pale lilac flowers; long, narrow pointed leaves with a grayish tomentum. Graceful grower. 6 feet. 9.

Weigela - Diervilla

Dierville, a French surgeon, traveled in Acadia, whence he sent this plant to his friend Tournefort, who named it after him.

Very ornamental shrubs, with handsome long-funnled flowers in various colors that grow in garlands along the leafy branches which are slightly arched. Perfectly hardy and thrifty growers, and deserve a place in any shrubbery planting.

candida. The only variety with creamy white flowers. Upright growth. Medium. 6.

Eva Bathke. A hybrid with continuous blooming habit. Flowers of a rich ruby-carmine. Very beautiful. Medium. 5-9.

rosea. Flowers of a deep rose, sometimes freely marked with white; leaves with finely toothed edges. 6 to 8 feet. 4-5.

nana variegata. Leaves are beautifully variegated with yellow, green and pink; the flowers are a delicate rosy-pink. 4-5. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$3.00 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz.

Xanthoceras - Yellow Root

From xanthos—yellow, and keras—a horn, alluding to the yellow horn-like glands or nectaries between the petals.

Moisture loving shrubs with large leaves greatly resembling those of the Mountain Ash, and fruits as large as an apple. For planting along streams or in low, moist situations.

sorbifolia (Brook Feather). Flowers white with blood-red streaks at the base in simple terminal racemes that are very showy. Medium. 5.

	Each	Doz.
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	\$0.25	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.	.50	5.00

"The plants you sent me to replace those injured came in very good condition. Thank you for your quick response."—MISS M. C. B., Woodbury, Conn., May 19.

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Actinidia - Actinidia

From the Greek *aktin*—a ray; the styles radiate like the spokes of a wheel.

Deciduous Japanese climbers of strong, vigorous growth, excellent for covering arbors, trellises, etc., where a rapid and dense growth is desired.

arguta (Silver Vine). Dark green, shining foliage, and white flowers, with purple centers, which are followed by clusters of edible fruit. Fine for covering walls and to produce wild effects. 6-7.

	Each Doz.	
1 year old, 3-inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
2 year old, field pots.....	.50	5.00

polygamma. Cordate leaves and fragrant white flowers, followed by edible berries. A strong and rapid grower. 6-7.

	Each Doz.	
1 year old, 3 inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
2 year old, field plants.....	.50	5.00

Akebia - Akebia

A Japanese name.

Pretty deciduous vines from Japan which may be trained to a trellis or allowed to ramble over other shrubs in the open.

quinata. Handsome, hardy vine of quaint form with dark green five-cleft leaves and small, very fragrant purple or chocolate colored flowers. 3-4.

	Each Doz.	
2 year old.....	\$0.15	\$1.50
3 year old.....	.25	2.50

Ampelopsis - Virginia Creeper

From the Greek *ampelos*—a vine, and *opsis*—resemblance; resembling the grape vine in habit and to which it is closely allied. Fast-growing, extremely hardy vines, climbing over walls, etc., by means of sucker-like disks, with handsome foliage and ornamental berries in the autumn. One of the most popular groups of climbing plants in this country.

quinqefolia (Virginia Creeper). A very valuable climber of vigorous growth with shining 3-5 lobed leaves which turn a brilliant bright scarlet in fall. Most beautiful of native climbers; even in Venice it may be found covering crumbling old walls and trellises.

	Each Doz.	
Extra.....	\$0.25	\$2.50
Each Doz. 100		

2 year old..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

—Engelmanni (Engelmann's American Ivy). A variety of the above with smaller and more dense foliage. It seems to cling to walls better than the type. Each Doz.

	Each Doz.	
Extra.....	\$0.25	\$2.50

2 year15 1.50

—muralis. More slender than the type, with smaller leaves, whitish beneath, well adapted for covering walls, clinging firmly and growing straight upward.

	Each Doz.	
Extra.....	\$0.25	\$2.50

2 year15 1.50

Veitchii (Boston or Japanese Ivy). Hardy and very useful climber, clinging firmly and covering walls densely. Its glossy foliage stands dust and smoke well, and turns brilliant orange and scarlet in fall. A favorite for town planting.

	Each Doz.	
Strong 2-year-old field plants.....	\$0.15	\$1.50 \$10.00

Extra strong 3-year field plants..... .25 2.50 15.00

3-inch pot plants..... .10 1.00 8.00

Apios - Ground Nut

From *apion*—a pear; in allusion to the form of tubers of the roots.

Elegant little hardy twiner, easily trained to any shape. Thrives best in a sunny, well-exposed position.

tuberosa (Wild Bean). Light and graceful habit, with abundance of brownish-purple, sweet-scented flowers resembling in miniature the wistaria blossoms. Edible and farinaceous tubers. 5-8.

	Each Doz.	
Roots.....	\$0.05	\$0.50 \$2.50

Roots..... .05 .50 2.50

Aristolochia - Birthwort; Dutchman's Pipe

From the Greek *aristos*—best, and *lochia*—parturition; in allusion to its supposed medicinal character.

Large-leaved hardy rambler for pillars and pergolas that grows freely in any soil. A rapid grower that quickly covers places with its heart-shaped dense foliage.

sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). Very large light-green leaves, and curious yellowish-brown pipe-shaped flowers. A pretty ornamental twiner. 5-6.

	Each Doz.	
Strong, 2 to 4 ft. vines.....	\$0.50	\$5.00

Extra strong 4 to 6 ft. vines..... .75 7.50

Bignonia - Trumpet Creeper

Named after the Abbe Bignon, librarian to Louis IV.

Strong-growing woody climbers with deep green pinnate foliage and large, very striking trumpet shaped flowers. They are particularly fitted for arbors, or for running over walls and rustic bridges, even in shady situations. Hardy.

grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). House climber with glabrous, green



Euonymus radicans variegata—Variegated Euonymus.

leaves and terminal clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers 3 inches long. 7.

Each Doz.

Strong 3 year old..... \$0.50 \$5.00

radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Flower). A native species; familiar old-fashioned vine with its enormous deep scarlet flowers throughout the summer. Clings tenaciously and grows rapidly.

7-9. Each Doz.

Strong 1 yr. old 2 to 3 ft. vines. \$0.15 \$1.50

3 to 4 ft. vines..... .25 2.50

Celastrus - Staff Tree; Bitter Sweet

From Kelastros, the old Greek name given to it by Theophrastus. Smooth, hardy climber with deciduous, small leaves of a light green and mainly planted for its attractive and showy berries in the fall. Of light and graceful habit and suited to natural planting.

scandens (Bitter Sweet; Waxwork). Native vine with pale yellow flowers, followed by pretty orange-colored berries and scarlet arils.

Each Doz. 100

Strong 2 year old..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

Ex. strong 4 year old... .50 5.00

Cinnamon Vine See *Dioscorea*.

Clematis - Virgin's Bower

From the Greek *klema*—a vine branch; most of the species climb like the vine.

Beautiful and popular vines with profusion of starry bloom, or in the case of the Jackmanni Hybrids, with wonderful large blossoms of exceeding beauty. They are splendid for porch climbers, and for pergola or trellis planting.

crispa (Curled Clematis). Hardy evergreen variety with nodding, fragrant, pale lilac or purple flowers. Very pretty. 7-9.

Each Doz.

2 year old roots..... \$0.25 \$2.50

flammea (Flame Clematis). Very vigorous climber and one of the oldest in cultivation, with copious, sweet-scented, pure white flowers. 7-10.

Each Doz.

Strong 3 year old..... \$0.25 \$2.50

montana (Mountain Clematis). A beautiful variety, hardy in most places, with smooth leaves and large, white flowers resembling the Anemone in size and form. 5-6.

Each Doz.

Strong 3 year old..... \$0.25 \$2.50

paniculata (Panicled Virgin's Bower). Thick, glossy, handsome foliage. The small, fragrant flowers cover the vine with a dazzling starry sheet of white. 7-8.

Each Doz. 100

Strong 1 year old..... \$0.10 \$0.75 \$5.50

Ex. strong 2 year old... .15 1.50 10.00

Ex. strong 3 year old... .25 2.50 15.00

viorna coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). Slender growing, very elegant species, with thick, fleshy flowers of an intense vermillion. 6.

virginiana (Virginia Clematis). Native hardy grower, and covered with a profusion of small, white, fragrant flowers. 6-8.

Each Doz.

Strong \$0.15 \$1.50

Large Flowering Jackmanni Hybrids. The great beauty of this group fully repays the extra demands they make for rich soil, well drained and semi-shaded position, and an abundance of water.

Duchess of Edinburgh. Double, pure white.

—Henryi. Big, finely formed, creamy white flowers.

—Jackmanni. Large, intense, royal purple with velvety appearance.

—Mrs. Baron Veillard. Flowers of light rose, with lilac shading.

—Mme. Edouard Andre. Large flowers of a deep, rich crimson.

—Ville de Lyon. Bright carmine, almost a red.

Each Doz. 100

Ex. strong plants of the above Jackmanni

Hybrids \$0.50 \$5.00 \$35.00

Second sized plants..... .25 2.50 20.00

Dioscorea - Cinnamon Vine

Named after Dioscorides, the Greek naturalist.

Very tall and slender twining vine, with deep-seated root tubers, shining leaves and clusters of cinnamon-scented flowers.

divaricata. Rapid growing variety with pretty white flowers of delightful aroma.

Each Doz. 100

Dormant roots \$0.06 \$0.60 \$3.00

Euonymus - Euonymus

Old Greek name, meaning of good repute.

Evergreen creepers with small, glossy leaves, of slow growth and excellent for covering walls and rocks, or as a ground cover. It may also be used as an edging if it is properly trimmed.

radicans (Creeping Euonymus). A fine evergreen variety with dull, dark green leaves slightly veined with white. Each Doz.

2 year bushy, 8 to 12 inches..... \$0.15 \$1.50

radicans variegata (Variegated Euonymus). Similar to the type except that the leaves are beautifully marked with white, and make a handsome appearance.

Strong plants of both varieties— Each Doz. 100

2 year field grown..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

3 year field grown..... .25 2.50 15.00

radicans vegetus (the best Evergreen Vine for America). Willhelm Miller writes in the "Garden Magazine":

"Is ivy the best vine in the world? Doubtless every Englishman will cry 'Yes!' because the European or English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) is the oldest evergreen vine in cultivation and has

**EUONYMUS—Continued**

made the deepest impression in literature, art and history. But if your standard is merit, not associations, there is another vine which seems to me inherently better, viz., the Climbing Euonymus, or, as I now propose to call it, the 'Evergreen Bittersweet.' And in many other ways it has greater value than ivy, even in regions where the ivy is hardy.

"In the first place, it is evergreen, and therefore has an obvious advantage over deciduous vines in being beautiful 365 days of the year, instead of two weeks or seven months.

"Secondly, it is very accommodating as to soil, climate, exposures; is easy to grow; and will trail over the ground or climb to the noble height of thirty feet.

"Thirdly, it has an immense advantage over ivy, in being much harder, growing twenty feet high in New England where ivy can be grown only as a ground cover.

"Fourthly, its superb red fruits, which closely resemble those of our common wild bittersweet, seem divinely appointed to redeem our American winters from their bleak, ugly and cheerless moods.

"And fifthly, it promises to develop a strong American character, becoming as universal and as dear to the American heart as ivy is in Europe." Each Strong, bushy 2-year-old plants, first size..... \$0.50
Strong, bushy 2-year-old plants, second size..... .25

Hedera - Ivy

The old Latin name for the Ivy.

The famous English Ivy with its familiar evergreen glossy foliage is unfortunately not very hardy in this climate, and requires winter protection where it is exposed to chilly winds on open walls. It can, however, be planted with perfect safety as a ground cover or as an edging to flower beds.

helix (English Ivy). Leathery, dark-green, 3-lobed leaves; adheres to walls, etc., by means of rootlets on the stems. Very handsome. Each Doz. .100
Field grown, 2 to 3 ft. vines..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00
Field grown, 3 to 4 ft. vines..... .25 2.50 15.00

Hibernica (Irish Ivy). Each Doz. .100
Field grown, 2 to 3 ft. vines..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00
Field grown, 3 to 4 ft. vines..... .25 2.50 15.00

Honeysuckle See Lonicera.**Humulus - Hop**

From the Latin *humus*—the ground; because the plant grows prostrate if it is not supported.

Vigorous and quick growing plant, commonly grown for use in beer making and other domestic uses, but excellent for screening unsightly places.

lupulus (Perennial Hop Vine). Angular, rough stem, and hairy heart-shaped leaves of a light green. The young blanched foliage makes it a good pot herb. Each Doz. .100
Extra strong..... \$0.10 \$1.00 \$5.50

aureus (Golden Leaf Hop). Similar to the type, but with leaves of a clear, golden-yellow color. Each Doz. .100
Extra strong..... \$0.25 \$2.50 \$15.00

Ivy See Hedera.**Jasminum - Jasmine**

The Arabic name. Deciduous; green-stemmed climbers with fragrant tubular flowers from which are distilled perfumes and essences. Flower so early in spring that they are a welcome addition to the group of hardy vines.

Beesianum. A new Chinese variety, quite hardy, of vigorous growth. The flowers are abundant and of a bright, deep cherry red.	Each Doz. .100 \$0.25 \$2.50 \$15.00
nudiflorum. Well known and most desirable climber, producing its yellow flowers in great abundance during the earliest spring. Thrives in almost any situation and grows with great rapidity.	Each Doz. .100 2 year old..... \$0.20 \$2.00 \$15.00 3 year old..... .30 3.00 22.50

Kudzu Vine See Pueraria.**Lonicera - Honeysuckle**

Named after Adam Lonicer, 1528-1586, a German botanist. Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers of piquant form, that love to ramble unrestrained over fences or walls, etc. They are perfectly hardy and adaptable to any purpose.

Belgica (Dutch Honeysuckle). Blooms all summer. Red and yellow; very fragrant flowers.	Each Doz. .100 Strong 2 year old plants..... \$0.25 \$2.50 \$20.00
chinensis Halleana (Hall's Honeysuckle). Of vigorous growth, with evergreen leaves, pubescent on both sides when young, and fragrant white flowers changing to buff in the fall. An old favorite. 7-9.	Each Doz. .100 Field plants..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00

Hendersonii. (Everblooming Honeysuckle). Large clusters of yellow trumpet shaped flowers changing the second day to orange-red, on every young twig throughout the entire growing season, thus becoming a true everbloomer. Both colors, red and yellow, show clearly in each cluster as long as it lasts. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per dozen.	
japonica aurea-reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle). Elegant plant, with yellow flowers, and leaves beautifully netted or variegated with yellow, with a mixture of red towards autumn. 6-7.	Each Doz. .100 Field plants..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00
Heckrottii. A continuous bloomer, with flowers of a deep red color and yellow throat. 6-9.	Each Doz. .100 Field plants..... \$0.25 \$2.50

sempervirens (Evergreen Honeysuckle). Most handsome variety, perfectly hardy, and bearing large clusters of scarlet tubular flowers. Spring and summer.	Each Doz. .100 Field plants..... \$0.25 \$2.50
Lycium - Matrimony Vine	

Said to come originally from Lycia in Asia Minor. Hardy plant with recurring slightly spiny branches, growing either as a vine or shrub. It bears pretty purplish flowers through the summer, followed by a profusion of scarlet berries.

barbatum (Chinese Matrimony Vine). Slender, drooping branches, pink and purple flowers, and scarlet and orange fruit. 6-9.	Each Doz. .100 Strong plants..... \$0.15 \$1.50 \$10.00
Periploca Graeca - Silk Vine	

A rapid growing, coarse vine with glossy, leathery leaves. Good for covering banks, tree trunks and heavy trellises. Flowers purple. 15 ft. 7.

Each Doz. .100 Strong field plants..... \$0.25 \$2.50
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Polygonum - Joint Weed

From Greek *poly*—many, and *gonu*—a knee-joint; referring to the numerous joints of the stem.

Vigorous and rapid climber with luxuriant habit of growth, giving a tropical appearance, aided by the red stems and very large leaves. Used where nothing else will survive, as it is of the lustiest hardiness.

Auberti. A new species resembling Baldschuanicum in every way, but having larger bunches of white flowers. A decided improvement, and of sterling merit. 7 to 12 feet. 8-10.

Each Doz. .100 2 year old plants..... \$0.50 \$5.00
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Baldschuanicum (Lamb's Fleece). Light green, cordate leaves. Its rapidity of growth is astonishing. See illustration on this page.	Each Doz. .100 Field grown plants..... \$0.25 \$2.50 Pot grown plants..... .10 1.00
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Pueraria - Kudzu Vine

Named after M. M. Puerari, botanical professor at Copenhagen. The most rapid growing vine in cultivation, often attaining a growth of 40 feet in a single season. Especially desirable for immediate effects and for dense shade, as its leaves are large.

Thunbergiana (Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk.) Small pea-shaped, rosy-purple flowers, heart-shaped leaves. It will grow anywhere. 8.	Each Doz. .100 Field grown plants..... \$0.25 \$2.50 Pot grown plants..... .15 1.50
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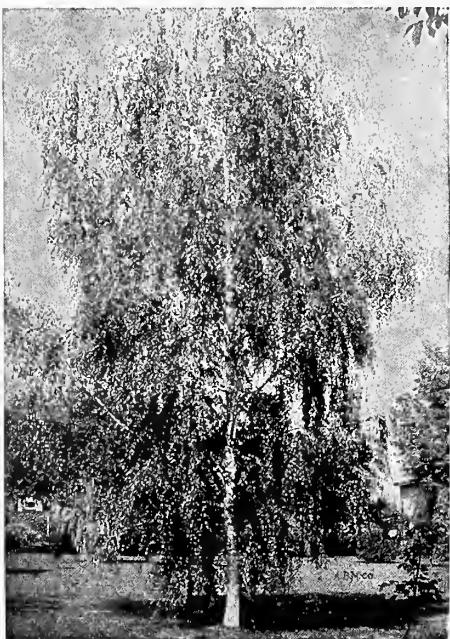
Wistaria - Wistaria

Named in honor of Caspar Wistar, 1761-1818, professor of anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania.

Woody vines with tightly clinging habit, for pergolas, arbors, trellises, etc., especially ornamental in early summer when they are resplendent with their large, drooping clusters of fragrant blossoms.

sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). The old-fashioned favorite. Produces pendulous bunches of pale lilac, deliciously scented blossoms in greatest profusion all over the vine. 5-6.	Each Doz. .100 Strong plants, both blue or white, 2 year old..... \$0.25 \$2.50
	Strong plants, both blue or white, 3 year old..... .50 5.00 Standards or tree form..... 2.50

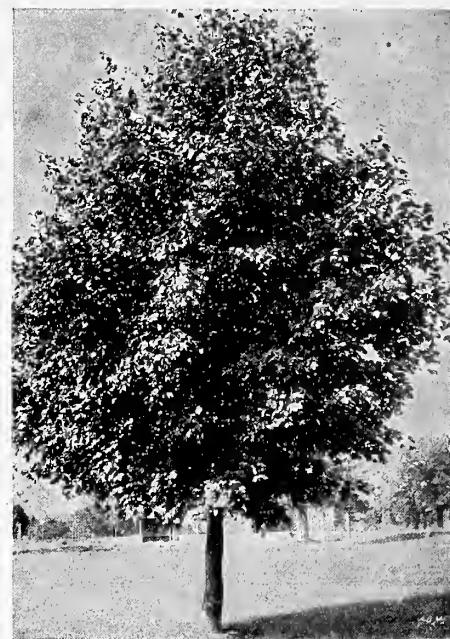
alba . A white-flowered form of the type. 5-6.	Each Doz. .100 Strong plants, both blue or white, 2 year old..... \$0.25 \$2.50
	Strong plants, both blue or white, 3 year old..... .50 5.00 Standards or tree form..... 2.50



Betula Laciniata—Cut-leaf Weeping Birch.



Catalpa Bungei—Chinese Catalpa.



Acer Saccharinum—Sugar Maple.

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

EXPLANATION.—The feet measurements for trees applies to the extreme height of the respective sizes when planted, and the (cal.) caliper or diameter of the stem near the ground. All our trees have been transplanted and are nursery grown specimens. Larger sizes than those quoted here can be furnished; price on application.

Acer - Maple

From acer—hard or sharp; the wood is extremely hard and was formerly much used for making pikes and lances.

Fine ornamental trees with mostly rounded tops and palmately lobed ears which turn handsome colors in the autumn. Also very attractive both in flower and fruit, which is a samara. They are used largely for street planting, and for lawn specimens.

Negundo (Ash Leaf Maple). A native tree with light green foliage and greenish colored smooth bark. Desirable for contrast and for its extreme hardiness. 25 feet.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal.	\$0.60
12 to 13 ft. high, 2 inch cal.	2.50
platanoides (Norway Maple). A handsome, round-headed tree, with thin and broad smooth leaves, bright green both sides and holding their color quite late, when they turn a clear yellow. One of the best trees for park, cemetery or street planting. 50 feet. 5-6.	Each
8 to 10 feet high.	\$1.00
10 to 11 feet high.	1.50
12 ft. high, 2 inch cal.	2.00
14 ft. high, 3 inch cal.	5.00

Pseudo Platanus (Sycamore Maple). From Europe. A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark. 50 feet.

	Each
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 inch cal.	\$1.00
12 to 13 feet, 2 inch cal.	3.00

platanoides Schwedleri (Purple Norway Maple). A vigorous grower and most effective with its very large, deep bronzy-red leaves which when young in early spring are at their best, turning dark green in late summer.

	Each
8 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal.	\$1.25
12 ft. 2 inch cal.	3.50

polymorphum atropurpureum (Purple Japan Maple). Vigorous, handsome, bushy form with bold dark purple foliage. This is one of the favorite plants for lawn planting. 20 feet. Each 2 ft. high.

	Each
3 to 4 ft. high.	2.00

Burrum (Scarlet Maple). A fine native tree, thriving everywhere, but particularly in damp soil. Is much admired for its red blossoms in Spring and deep crimson foliage in Fall. 40 feet.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal.	\$1.25
13 to 14 ft. high, 2 inch cal.	3.00

saccharinum (Sugar Maple). Lofty native tree, regular in form, and most popular for street planting. This is the tree from which maple sugar is obtained, and whose leaves turn a brilliant scarlet in the fall. 40 to 60 feet. 4.

	Each
8 ft. high.	\$0.75
12 ft. high.	1.50

tartarium Ginnala (Tartarian Maple). A miniature form from the Amur River, with very graceful habit and leaves that are prettily lobed and cut, whilst the leaf stalks and midribs are deeply colored. Perfectly hardy and one of the first to expand its leaves in spring. 20 feet. 5.

	Each
3 to 4 ft. high.	\$0.30
4 to 5 ft. high.	.50

Specimens

dasyarpurum Weirii laciniatum (Weir's Cut Leaf Silver Maple). One of the most graceful and delicate of all trees. It is of drooping habit, regular form and exquisitely cut leaves of the daintiest appearance. Very suitable to lawn planting.

	Each
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal.	\$0.75
10 to 11 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal.	1.00
12 to 13 ft. high, 2 inch cal.	1.50
12 to 15 ft. high, 3 inch cal.	3.00

Aesculus - Horse Chestnuts

Name which the Latins gave to tree which furnished them with an esculent nut. Horse chestnuts are, however, inedible, and were confused with the true chestnut.

Called the Horse Chestnut because it was formerly used in veterinary medicine. Because of its beautiful form and showy flowers and leaves, this tree is a favorite ornamental avenue one with the French, and is all the vogue in England in geometric gardening.

Alba Flora Plena (Dbl. White Flowering Horse Chestnut). A superb variety, with double flowers in larger panicles than the common sort, and of fine pyramidal habit. It is one of the best ornamental trees. 40 feet.

Each

8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal. \$2.00

10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal. 3.00

Each

hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut). Grows in beautiful parabolic form, with large leaves of 7 leaflets. In early summer the tree is covered with huge candelabras of white flowers tinged with red, making a most striking appearance. Tall. 4-5.

Each

8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal. \$1.25

Each

10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal. 2.50

Each

Rubicunda (Red Flowering Horse Chestnut). Form round; flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white and the leaves are of a deeper green. One of the most valuable ornamental trees. 40 feet.

Each

6 to 8 ft. \$1.25

Each

8 to 10 ft. 1.50

Each

10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal. 3.50

Each

Ailanthus - Tree of Heaven

From ailanto, referring to its lofty growth.

A Chinese species that is one of the commonest trees in city planting, where it seems to thrive luxuriantly. It can be compared to a giant staghorn sumach in appearance, with its large compound leaves. Grows very fast and on very poor soil. To induce height and a neater growth the lateral branches should be lopped off annually.

glandulosa (Chinese Sumach). Numerous greenish flowers in early summer; leaves with glands at the base and often 6 feet long. 60 feet.

Each

8 to 10 ft. high. \$0.75

Each

10 to 12 ft. high. 1.25

Each

Betula - Birch

From the Latin, to beat: the fasces of the Roman lictors, which were made of birch rods, being used to drive back the people.

Slender, graceful trees with slightly aromatic twigs and unusual bark, in some species of a beautiful silver-white. Dark brown catkins in spring, and pretty straight-veined leaves. They are beautiful planted against evergreens or as lawn specimens.

alba (European White Birch). Coleridge says of it, "most beautiful of forest trees, the Lady of the Woods." Although one of the hardest and most useful trees and of quick growth, it is characterized by lightness, grace and elegance. Autumnal tints deep yellow, scarlet or red. White bark. Medium. 2-3. Each

Each

4 to 6 ft. high. .75

Each

6 to 8 ft. high. 1.00

Each

8 to 10 ft. high. 1.50

Each

10 to 12 ft. high. 1.50

Each

laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch). Essentially a

lawn tree; leaves rather larger than the type, deeply cut, fine green and decidedly pendulous; pretty white bark. Each

Each

4 to 6 ft. high. \$0.75

Each

6 to 8 ft. high. 1.00

Each

8 to 10 ft. high. 1.50

Each

laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved Birch). Essentially a

lawn tree; leaves rather larger than the type, deeply cut, fine green and decidedly pendulous; pretty white bark. Each

Each

8 to 10 ft. high. 1.50

BETULA—Continued.

— <i>purpurea</i> (Purple Leaf Birch). Very effective variety with rich purple leaves, having a lustrous, metallic hue. Branches somewhat pendulous.	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high.....		\$1.50
10 to 12 ft. high.....		2.00
Papyracea (Paper or Canoe Birch). A native of America; forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.		
50 feet.	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal.....		\$0.75
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal.....		1.50
Populifolia (American White Birch). An American species of rapid growth, with triangular, taper-pointed, smooth and glossy leaves. 30 feet.	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high.....		\$0.75
10 to 12 ft. high.....		1.25

Catalpa - Catalpa; Indian Bean

The Indian name of the first species.

Native trees of extremely ornamental character, some species being used extensively in formal gardening.

bungei (Umbrella Tree). Dwarf, bushy variety with large glossy foliage, often grown as standard tree with rounded head. Un-excelled for formal effects.	Each	
Medium size heads, two years old, stems 1 1/4 inch cal.....		\$1.00
First class, three-year-old heads, stems 1 1/2 inch cal.....		2.00
Extra large, four-year-old heads, stems 1 3/4 inch cal.....		2.50
Extra large, five-year-old heads, stems 2 inch cal.....		3.50
Extra large, five-year-old heads, stems 2 1/2 inch cal.....		5.00
Stems will measure from 3 feet to 7 feet high.		

hybrida (Tea's Japanese Hybrid Catalpa). Large, rapid growing variety from Japan, perfectly hardy, and abundantly covered with spikes of beautiful flowers in early summer. Medium. 6-7.	Each	
5 to 6 ft. high.....		\$1.00
8 to 12 ft. high.....		2.00

speciosa (Western Catalpa). American species, good for ornamental and forest planting. Large, showy panicles of white flowers, downy leaves and long brown pods. Medium. 6.	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high.....		\$1.00
12 feet and over.....		2.00

Cerasus - Cherry

First brought from Cerasus, a town of Pontus in Asia.

The cherries form one of the most delightful groups of flowering trees for ornamental planting. In Japan the cherry blossom is honored above all other flowers and it is from there that most of our best varieties have come. The blossoms usually appear in early spring, before the leaves, and cover the branches with their dainty flushed petals.

japonica rosea pendula (Japanese Weeping Cherry). Exquisite, small, lawn specimen, with drooping branches which almost touch the ground, covered in spring with numerous delicate pink flowers. Small. 5. Standard or pyramid form.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high.....		\$1.00
4 to 5 ft. high.....		1.25
5 to 6 ft. high.....		2.00

Serotina (Wild Black Cherry). A large deciduous tree, flowers white in racemes terminating leafy branches, fruit purplish-black. A fine tree for the lawn.	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high.....		\$0.75
10 to 14 ft. high, 2 to 3 inch cal.....		1.25

sinensis f. pl. (Chinese Double Flowering Cherry). Each		
3 to 4 ft. high.....		\$1.00

Cornus - Dogwood

From cornu—a horn; the hard wood was formerly used for that purpose.

The flowering dogwood whitens our woods in early spring with its large, starry bracts that are mistaken for flowers, and so striking and beautiful is their appearance that the lovers of garden beauty have transferred it to the precincts of civilization, where it thrives with equal lustiness.

florida (White Flowering Dogwood). Notched flower bracts and pretty straight veined leaves. According to common tradition flowering just at the proper time for planting Indian Corn. Medium. 5.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high.....		\$0.50
3 to 4 ft. high.....		.75
4 to 5 ft. high.....		1.00

— pendula (Weeping Dogwood). Foliage, flowers and fruit identical with the species, but of distinctly weeping habit. 12 ft.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high.....		\$0.75

— rubra (Red Flowering Dogwood). The bracts in this variety are a wonderful deep pink color and extremely attractive in a mass planting. Medium. 5.	Each	
18 to 24 inches high.....		\$0.60
2 to 3 ft. high.....		1.00
3 to 4 ft. high.....		1.25

Crataegus - Hawthorn

From kratos—strength; on account of the extreme hardness of the wood.

Ornamental genus of small, hardy trees, often spiny, valuable for their neatness of foliage, earliness of flowers in spring, and rich colors of berries in autumn.

coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). Small tree, smooth, with thin toothed leaves and clusters of white blossoms. The fruit is a large, bright coral-red haw and very ornamental. 20 to 30 feet. 5.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high.....		\$0.50
3 to 4 ft. high.....		.75

crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A well-known native Thorn with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges. 10 feet.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high.....		\$0.35
3 to 4 ft. high.....		.50

CRATAEGUS—Continued.

oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). This is the famous English hedge plant, beloved of their gardens and roadsides. Spiny tree with clusters of sweet-scented white or pink flowers and later dark-red fruits. Can be planted as specimen or as hedge plant, as it stands close shearing. 10 to 20 feet. 5.	Each	Doz. 100
18 to 24 inches.....		\$0.10 \$1.00 \$8.00
2 to 3 ft. high.....		.20 2.00 15.00
3 to 4 ft. high.....		.30 3.00 20.00
4 to 5 ft. high.....		.50 5.00

— pl. Double flowering English Hawthorn. In three separate colors, white, red and pink.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high.....		\$0.25
3 to 4 ft. high.....		.50

Cytisus - See Shrubs.**Diospyros Virginiana - American Persimmon**

Flowers small yellowish white. Well known in the South for its fruit. 30 feet.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high.....		\$0.40
4 to 6 ft. high.....		.60

Fagus - Beech

From the Greek, to eat. Beech mast was the original food of man.

Forest trees that because of their elegant habit and delicate tracery of foliage adapt themselves to the most ornamental situations. They transplant well in Spring, and may be used for any purpose.

ferruginea (American Beech). Large deciduous tree with close and smooth light gray bark that shows up well against an evergreen planting. Tapering leaves somewhat downy and borne on very slender twigs. Venerable, dignified appearance. Tall. 3-4.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high.....		\$1.00
4 to 6 ft. high.....		1.50

sylvatica pendula (Weeping European Beech). A picturesque tree of large size and exceeding grace and beauty; magnificent in later years.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high.....		\$1.00
4 to 6 ft. high.....		1.25
6 to 8 ft. high.....		2.00

— pendula purpurea (Weeping Purple Beech). Pendulous variety with beautiful purple foliage; very distinctive, with its drooping branches.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high.....		\$1.50
4 to 6 ft. high.....		2.25
6 to 8 ft. high.....		3.00

— purpurea (Copper Beech). Handsome round-headed tree with shining deeply-colored leaves, that make a fine appearance on the lawn or planted in contrast to light green foliage.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. high.....		\$0.75
4 to 5 ft. high.....		1.00
5 to 6 ft. high.....		1.50

Fraxinus - Ash

From the Greek, to separate; in allusion to facility with which wood may be split.

Rapid growing, lofty trees of spreading habit, suited to large lawns or park planting. Bark and branches are ash-gray in color, and the long compound leaves are often a foot in length.

americana (White Ash). One of our native forest veterans, with its hoary looking trunk and wide-spreading branches. For timber, shade or street planting. Tall. 4-5.	Each	
8 to 10 ft. high.....		\$0.75
10 to 12 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal.....		1.00

Gleditschia - Honey Locust

Named for an early German botanist, Gottlieb Gleditsch.

Rather tall native tree with light, pretty foliage, spines in clusters and long twisted pods in late summer. Planted for shade or hedge plant where it withstands severe shearing.

triacanthos (Three Thorned Honey Locust). Fragrant rather inconspicuous flowers in panicles among the fine, delicate leaves.	Each	
Medium. 6-8.		
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		\$0.30

3 to 4 ft. high.....		.50
4 to 5 ft. high.....		1.00

Gymnocladus - Kentucky Coffee Tree		
From the Greek gymnos—naked, and klados—branch; referring to the naked appearance of the stout branches during winter. A peculiar native tree whose common name is derived from the fact of its seeds being used as a substitute for coffee by the early settlers. It is characterized by a rough bark and stout, blunt branches devoid of twigs, a tropical appearing foliage remarkable for hanging edgewise. A fine ornamental shade tree.		
canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Dark green leaflets on very long leaves, often 2 to 3 feet, turning clear yellow in autumn. Inconspicuous flowers followed by flat brown pods. Medium. 6.		

2 to 3 ft. high.....		\$0.50
3 to 4 ft. high.....		1.00

Larix - Larch

From Celtic word lar—fat; in allusion to the abundance of resin furnished by the plant.

A coniferous genus with deciduous needle-like leaves in tufts and pretty ornamental cones on the horizontal branches. Of slender pyramidal habit that makes it distinctly suitable to lawn planting.

Europaea (European Larch). Fine, fast-growing tree with light green foliage; lower branches slightly drooping and tail.	Each	
2 to 3 ft. high.....		\$0.25
3 to 4 ft. high.....		.50

4 to 6 ft. high.....		.75
6 to 8 ft. high.....		1.00

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Quercus Palustris—Pin Oak.



Populus Fastigiata—Lombardy Poplar.



Salix Pentandra—Laurel Leaf Willow.

Liquidambar - Sweet Gum

From the Latin *liquidus*—liquid, and *ambar*—amber; referring to the gum called liquid storax produced by this genus.

Large and beautiful trees with gray bark forming corky ridges on the branches, and glossy 5-starred leaves changing to deep crimson in autumn. "The leaves are very fragrant at all times, but in spring when they are unfolding, after a warm shower, the surrounding air is filled with their refreshing odor."

styraciflua (Bilsted). One of the best native lawn trees, very much resembling a maple in foliage. Fragrance of the leaves and their brilliant fall coloring makes it a decided addition. Medium. 3-4. Each
4 to 6 ft. high..... \$1.00
6 to 8 ft. high..... 1.50

Liriodendron - Tulip Tree

From the Greek *leirion*—a lily, and *dendron*—a tree; the flowers resemble lilies growing on trees.

Tall, very handsome trees, suited to planting along public avenues. The trunk grows so straight and high that it forms main source for ship masts.

tulipifera (White Wood). Light green, fiddle-shaped leaves of interesting appearance; solitary tulip-like flowers, fragrant with yellow petals marked with green and red spots and both conspicuous and beautiful. Tall. 5-6. Each
3 to 4 ft. high..... \$0.25
6 to 8 ft. high..... .75
8 to 10 ft. high..... 1.00
10 to 12 ft. high..... 1.50

Magnolia - Magnolia

Named after the botanist Pierre Magnol, 1638-1715.

Grand leaved trees from China and Japan, with magnificent flowers of delicate aroma in early spring. Undoubtedly are most attractive features in the garden or on the lawn.

acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Stately tree with large, rich foliage and rather small yellowish flowers, but handsome pink fruits that resemble cucumbers and are about 3 inches long, 30 to 60 feet. 5-7. Each
4 to 6 ft. high..... \$0.75
6 to 8 ft. high..... 1.00
8 to 10 ft. high..... 1.50

Soulangeana (Soulange's Pink Magnolia). One of the hardiest varieties from China. Tree forms a low spreading head and produces before the leaves great quantities of immense blossoms, white tinged with purple at the base of the petals. A favorite lawn specimen. Small. 4-5. Each
3 to 4 ft. high..... \$1.60
4 to 5 ft. high..... 2.50

Malus See *Pyrus* in Shrubs.

Morus - Mulberry

Greek name for the mulberry, derived from the Celtic *mor*, meaning black.

Trees with variously shaped leaves, remarkable for coming out when all danger of frost is past, and sweet, edible fruits of which birds are very fond. Should not be planted overhanging a walk because of the falling fruits.

tartarica pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). Dwarf and rapid-growing trees whose long flexible branches sweep the ground and are covered with the pretty shining green leaves. Splendid lawn specimens. Each
Medium heads..... \$1.00
1st Class..... 1.50
Extra..... 2.00
Double Extra..... 2.50

Paulownia - Empress Tree

Named in honor of Anna Paulowna, a Russian princess.

Handsome Japanese tree with ample, heart-shaped, downy leaves resembling those of the Catalpa, and large terminal panicles of blue-lilac flowers. Gives a very decorative effect.

imperialis (Empress Tree). Showy pale violet flowers with dark spots inside, followed by dry capsule-like fruits. Peculiar horizontal branching. 30 feet. 5-6. Each
3 to 4 ft. high..... \$0.75
6 to 7 ft. high..... 1.25

Platanus - Plane Tree

From the Greek *platys*—broad; in allusion to the shadow afforded by the foliage.

Trees of peculiar grace and elegance, magnificent for parks. They were sacred to the ancients who planted them largely in avenues. The mottled olive-green of the bark renders them interesting subjects, as well as the pretty hanging globular fruits.

occidentalis (Button Wood; Sycamore). Well-known large tree, found growing near river banks with blotched, scurfy bark and 5-toothed leaves. Tall. 5. Each
6 to 8 ft..... \$0.75
8 to 10 ft..... 1.00

orientalis (Oriental Plane). Because of its hardiness and good appearance this is one of the most useful trees for street and town planting in existence; it also thrives near the sea. Tall. 4. Each
6 to 8 ft. high..... \$0.50
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal..... 1.00
12 to 13 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 2.50

Populus - Poplar or Cotton Wood

In ancient times the public places of Rome were decorated with rows of this tree, whence it came to be called *arbor populi*, tree of the people.

Rapid growing genus that fills many a place about the home grounds. Often planted for screens or wind-shelters where ornamental effects are desired.

alba Boleana (Pyramidal Poplar). Remarkable form with columnar or pyramidal habit, a counterpart of the Lombardy Poplar, but the leaves are silvery white beneath. Each
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal..... \$0.60
10 to 12 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal..... 1.00
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 1.50

Monilifera (Carolina Poplar). Of very vigorous, upright growth, with glossy, deltoid leaves. A fine tree for street planting. Each
8 to 10 ft. high..... \$0.35
11 to 12 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal..... .75
13 to 14 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 1.00

Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). Unique aspiring habit of growth in contrast to all other trees; used largely for screen planting, and in landscape effects where it is desired to break the monotony, or for formal planting. Each
8 to 10 ft. high..... \$0.50
10 to 12 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal..... .75
13 to 15 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 1.50

Prunus See Shrubs.

Ptelea Trifoliata See Shrubs.

Pyrus See Shrubs.

Quercus - Oak

Derived from the Celtic quer—fine, and cuez—a tree; so called in distinction to other trees, because the holy mistletoe grew upon it.

It is not surprising that the oak was held sacred and worshipped by the Druids, so noble and venerable is its appearance. It has many virtues for park and lawn planting due to its heavy foliage, which turns in autumn to sere browns and persists throughout the winter on the branches.

alba (White Oak). Native tree, growing well in any soil, large, with whitish bark and bright green leaves, whitish beneath. The acorns of this species are edible. 60 feet. Each

5 to 6 ft. high..... \$1.50
6 to 8 ft. high..... 1.75
8 to 10 ft. high..... 2.00

coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Fine tree with gray bark, and glossy, deeply cut leaves which turn a brilliant scarlet in autumn and hang on for a long time. For lawns or park planting. Each

8 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch caliper..... \$1.50
12 to 14 ft. high, 2 inch caliper..... 3.00

palustris (Pin Oak). One of the most satisfactory varieties, with slightly drooping habit. The leaves are deeply lobed and bright green, turning to red in autumn. A good street tree. Medium. Each

5 to 6 ft. high..... \$1.00
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal..... 2.00
11 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 3.00

Rhus See Shrubs.

Robinia - Locust Tree

Named for two early French botanists by the name of Robin. A timber tree largely used for commercial purposes, but of decided attractiveness in ornamental planting for its light pinnate leaves and large, drooping racemes of fragrant white flowers. Sometimes used as a hedge plant.

pseudo-acacia (False Acacia). Naked branchlets and fragrant white flowers in early summer, followed by smooth, brown pods. Medium.

Each Doz. 100
2 to 3 ft. high..... \$0.10 \$1.00 \$8.00
8 to 10 ft. high..... .75

Salisburia - Maidenhair Tree

Named after Richard Salisburia, a modern distinguished botanist.

A most singular tree, a deciduous conifer, planted from Japan and perfectly hardy north, with spreading horizontal branches and extremely pretty fan-shaped leaves.

adiantifolia (Ginkgo). The name of the species denotes the likeness of the leaves to those of the Maidenhair Fern. Interesting and beautiful for lawn or park planting. Medium. Each

6 to 8 ft. high..... \$0.75
8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal..... 1.25
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 3.00



Salix Babylonica—Weeping Willow.

Salix - Willow

From the Celtis, sal—near, and lis—water; alluding to their natural habitat.

A large genus of most varied forms, all useful for general planting, as they grow rapidly and thrive everywhere. There is a willow suited to every need, whether it be the stately weeping form for the cemetery, or the more dwarf bushy forms for planting along steep slopes and river banks.

Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Planted from the Orient. A familiar tree with very slender, drooping branches, and linear leaves white beneath. Splendid shade tree for dry or moist situations. Medium.

Each

6 to 8 ft. high..... \$0.35
8 to 10 ft. high..... .50
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 1.25

elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). Similar to the above, but more hardy and of more vigorous growth; the lithesome, gracefully drooping branches are not so easily broken off as they sway in the wind.

Each

6 to 8 ft. high..... \$0.35
8 to 10 ft. high..... .50
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 1.25

pentandra (Laurel Leaf Willow). A handsome tree planted for the deep green, very glossy tapering leaves which are viscid and fragrant. The large staminate catkins of golden yellow flowers are also handsome. Strong grower near the water. Small.

Each

4 to 5 ft. high..... \$0.25
5 to 6 ft. high..... .50
8 to 10 ft. high..... .75

vitellina aurea (Golden Barked Willow). Low headed tree with light green leaves and brilliant golden yellow bark and twigs that brighten the winter landscape. For natural or park plantings. Small.

Each

6 to 8 ft. high..... \$0.35
8 to 10 ft. high..... .50
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 1.25

Syringa Pendula - Weeping Lilac

A form of distinct character with long pendent branches, bearing a profusion of white, fragrant flowers later than the common

Lilac. Grafted high it is picturesque and beautiful. 6 ft. Each

5 to 6 ft. high..... \$2.00

Sophora Japonica - Pagoda Tree

A tree quite rare and of distinct character, bearing abundant racemes of yellowish white flowers in August, when almost no other tree is in bloom. Conspicuous in Winter because of its dark green bark. 25 ft.

Each

3 to 4 ft. high..... \$0.75
4 to 5 ft. high..... 1.00

Japonica pendula (Weeping Sophora). An exceedingly beautiful tree of the "weeping" class. 12 ft. Each

5 to 6 ft. high..... \$3.50

Sorbus Aucuparia - English Mountain Ash

Handsome small tree with pinnate foliage and bearing clusters of bright red berries in Fall. 25 feet.

Each

6 to 8 ft. high..... \$0.75
8 to 10 ft. high..... 1.00
10 to 12 ft. high..... 1.50

Tilia - Linden

The old Latin name of unknown meaning.

The great Linnaeus, founder of scientific botany, derived his name from the Linden tree, of which there was a beautiful specimen in his native village. As shade trees for avenue planting few trees surpass this one, with its cordate leaves and fragrant blossoms that emit a delightful aroma when the blooming season is on.

americana (Basswood). Rapid growing and hardy tree with coriaceous leaves of firm texture, affording a dense shade. Fragrant yellow flowers in spring that attract bees. Medium. Each

8 to 9 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal..... 1.00
11 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 2.25

europaea (European Lime). Fine, symmetrical-habited tree with large, glossy, deep green leaves that are slightly pubescent. Excellent for shade tree purposes or for lawn planting. Medium.

Each

8 to 9 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal..... \$1.25
11 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 2.25

—alba Argentea (Silver Leaf Linden). This is the broad-leaved Linden of European plantations and probably the largest. It attains 90 feet.

Each

8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/2 inch cal..... \$1.50
10 to 12 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 3.00

Ulmus - Elm

From elm, its Celtic name.

The Elm is one of the historic trees of this country, famous old ones being carefully preserved against old age destruction. Their graceful arching forms have bowed over many a great event in the life of the United States, and sentiment hangs close about it. Although somewhat subject to insect attacks, it can easily be sprayed with slight expense, and forms a wonderfully beautiful shade tree.

americana (American Elm). Vase-shaped tree with irregularly shaped tapering leaves. For avenue or suburban planting. Tall.

Each

8 to 10 ft. high, 1 1/4 inch cal..... \$0.75
11 to 13 ft. high, 2 inch cal..... 2.00

montana pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). An oddly shaped small tree whose branches grow outward and downward in peculiar twisted forms. A very interesting specimen for the lawn. Small.

Each

1 year heads..... \$1.00
2 year heads..... 1.25



Abies concolor—White Fir.



Buxus sempervirens—Box.



Picea glauca Kosteri—Koster's Blue Spruce.

Coniferous and Broad-Leaved Evergreens

Abies - Fir

From the Latin *abeo*—to rise; alluding to the aspiring habit of growth of the tree.

Pyramidal trees of good form and rapid growth for natural planting, and also containing fine ornamental species for specimen use on the lawn.

Balsamea (Balsam Fir). A very erect, pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.

40 feet.	Each
2 to 3 ft. high.	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. high.	2.00

concolor (White or Colorado Silver Fir). Very beautiful species with yellow bark on the young branches, of conical habit and glaucous-green needles. Cones 3 to 5 inches long. Exceedingly hardy. Tall.

Each	Doz.
1½ to 2 ft. high.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft. high.	2.00
3 to 4 ft. high.	3.00

Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Magnificent and stately tree of regular growth from the Crimea, thick and dense. Flat needles, dark green above and silvery beneath. For groups or as a specimen. Tall.

Each	Doz.
2 to 2½ ft. high.	\$1.50
2½ to 3 ft. high.	2.50
3 to 4 ft. high.	3.00

Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir). Beautiful and interesting tree, perfectly hardy, with glaucous needles that are silvery beneath and give a glistening sheen to the whole tree. Should be planted on elevated spots open to the south or southeast. Tall.

Each	Doz.
2 to 2½ ft. high.	\$1.50
2½ to 3 ft. high.	2.50
3 to 4 ft. high.	3.00

Andromeda - Andromeda

Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus.

Hardy evergreen shrubs with clusters of snowy white or rose-colored flowers, mostly in spring.

Catesbaei (Leucothoe). Shade-loving native shrub with oblong leathery leaves which later change to a beautiful bronze color. Pure white wax-like flowers borne on the long, recurving branches. 2 to 4 feet. 5. Each

10 to 12 inches high.	\$0.50
15 to 18 inches high.	.75
1½ to 2 ft. high.	1.00

floribunda (Pieris; Mt. Fetter Bush). Well-rounded and compact shrub with such dense foliage that branches are concealed. Flowers are white, closely resembling those of the Lily-of-the-Valley, hanging in pendent racemes. 4 to 6 feet. 4-5. Each

8 to 12 inches high.	\$1.00
12 to 15 inches high.	1.00
1½ to 2 feet high.	1.50

japonica (Japanese Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub). Low shrub with rich, glossy leaves, striking in spring when they are bright pink or red and make bush look as if already in flower; they gradually change to a dark green. Fragrant waxy-white flowers in hanging racemes in profusion. Sheltered positions. 2 to 4 feet. 4-5.

8 to 12 inches high.	\$0.60
12 to 15 inches high.	1.00
1½ to 2 feet high.	1.50

Azalea See Shrubs

Biota - Chinese Arborvitae

Named for M. Biot, a celebrated French astronomer.

These Arborvitae are introductions from the Orient, and though they have proved themselves strong growers here, need the protection of a sheltered position. Regular form of growth renders them well suited for formal planting.

Nana aurea (Berckman's Arborvitae). A variety of recent introduction. Good form and habit. Does well near the sea.

4 feet. Each

8 to 12 inches high. \$0.50

12 to 15 inches high. \$1.00

18 to 24 inches high. 1.50

orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae). Low tree or pyramidal bush with very small leaves, and somewhat fastigiate branches. Foliage delicate and deep green; very ornamental. 18 to 20 in. Each

1½ to 2 ft. \$0.50

2 to 3 ft. high. .75

3 to 4 ft. high. 1.00

4 to 5 ft. high. 2.00

orientalis aurea (Golden Arborvitae). Very neat, dwarf, dense shrub with short, slender branches assuming during winter and spring a golden-yellow color. 4 feet. Each

3 to 4 ft. high. \$2.50

Buxus - Boxwood

From the Greek, meaning dense, referring to the hardness of the wood.

Old-fashioned favorites that may be found on all the historic estates, more beautiful in age than youth, if possible. Their small, glossy green leaves seem ever young and fresh, while they may be trimmed to any desired form for topiary or formal work.

sempervirens (Common Box Tree). Most useful in formal planting because they may be sheared to any artificial shape; or may be used for hedges or for formal garden planting. Hardy.

Bush or Natural Growth (May be trimmed as desired). Each

12 to 15 inches high. \$0.50

1½ to 2 ft. high. .75

2 to 2½ ft. high. 1.50

2½ to 3 ft. high. 3.00

Pyramidal or Cone-shaped.

2½ ft. high. \$2.00

3 ft. high. 3.50

4 ft. high. 5.00

Standard or Umbrella-shaped.

Stems 2 to 2½ ft., heads 15 inches in diameter. \$3.00

heads 18 inches in diameter. 4.00

heads 20 inches in diameter. 5.00

sempervirens suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). Used extensively for edging borders or flower beds. Requires to be planted firmly in order to keep it dwarf.

Doz. 100 1000

3 to 4 inches high. \$1.00 \$5.50 \$50.00

4 to 5 inches high. 1.25 8.50 75.00

Calluna Vulgaris - Scotch Heather

Erica (The True Scotch Heather). It is claimed by those who have tried this plant that it succeeds in and withstands our Northern climate without protection during the Winter. Its sprays of pink blossoms and fern-like foliage have much to recommend them, especially to those folk from the "Land of Cakes," and for auld lang syne and on account of its interesting attachment and its simplicity of growth and adaptability to almost any location. No garden should be without a few specimens at least. We offer three varieties as follows:

Alba, Alba erecta and Alpata in Each Doz.

Extra strong field plants. \$0.50 \$5.00

Cedrus

Atiantica Glauca (Blue Cedar). Vigorous pyramidal and open growth. Foliage of a light glaucous tint, rivaling the Blue Spruce in color effect. 25 ft. Each

1½ to 2 ft. high. \$1.00

2 to 3 ft. high. 1.25

3 to 4 ft. high. 2.00

Deodora (Indian Cedar). Of upright and pyramidal form and graceful silver foliage, which is more abundant than other sorts. When young it excels both in beauty. 30 feet. Each

1½ to 2 ft. high. \$0.75

2 to 3 ft. high. 1.25

Juniperus - Juniper

From the Celtic *juncprus*—rough or rude, alluding to its ruggedness in withstanding cold.

A most varied group of plants, but all able to withstand the severest conditions and poorest soils. They are rather difficult to transplant, but if it is done in early spring they seem to recover best.

Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green; very desirable. 8 feet. Each
12 to 18 inches high.....\$0.25
1½ to 2 ft. high.....35
2 to 2½ ft. high.....1.00

communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). Well-known and desirable variety, with somewhat columnar habit of growth and peculiar silvery glaucous appearance; handsomest of the Junipers and thrives best on cool clay and peat soils. 40 feet. Each
2 to 2½ ft. high.....\$0.75
2½ to 3 ft. high.....1.00
3 to 4 ft. high.....1.50

sabina (Common Savin). Ornamental much-branched shrub, having spreading irregular habit and with numerous reclinate or trailing branches. Thrives best in light soils in airy situations. Splendid for rockeries or for ground cover in bare places. 5 to 8 feet. Each
12 to 15 inches high.....50
15 to 18 inches high.....75
1½ to 2 ft. high.....1.00

—prostrata (Prostrate Savin). A pretty prostrate form of *sabina*. Excellent for the rockery or in front of low Evergreens. Each
12 to 15 inches high.....\$0.75
1½ to 2 ft. high.....1.00

virginiana (Red Cedar). Native pyramidal tree of sombre hue and singularly impressive appearance. Grows in most barren and waste places, and thus invaluable. For screens or natural landscapes. Medium. Each
1½ to 2 ft. high.....\$0.50
2½ to 3 ft. high.....1.00
3 to 4 ft. high.....2.00

—glaucia (Blue or Silver Cedar). Very handsome variety, having a whitish appearance when making growth; has pretty cone-shaped habit and is thickly branched from the ground upwards. Medium. Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$0.75
2 to 2½ ft.....1.25
2½ to 3 ft.....2.00
3 to 4 ft.....3.00

Kalmia See Shrubs.

Mahonia See Shrubs.

Picea - Spruce

From *pix*—pitch; the tree producing an abundance of resin. Conical, well-shaped trees of rapid growth and perfect hardiness, able to thrive in most locations. Extensively planted for screens, hedges and wind breaks.

alba (White Spruce). A very handsome tree with pale glaucous leaves and cylindrical nodding cones, falling the first winter. Excellent for coast planting and wind breaks. 30 to 40 ft. Each
1½ to 2 ft. high.....\$0.50
2 to 2½ ft. high.....1.00
2½ to 3 ft. high.....1.50



Pinus Mugho—Dwarf Mountain Pine.

Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). Fine pyramidal tree from the mountains of Japan, leaves with glaucous sheen above and grayish beneath. Good color contrast for group planting. Medium. Each

2 to 3 ft. high.....\$1.50

3 to 4 ft. high.....2.50

excelsa (Norway Spruce). Graceful, handsome tree with dense foliage, unexcelled for hedges and screens. Responds readily to trimming and makes a beautiful, compact, hardy hedge for planting along drives or around lawn. Tall. Each

12 to 18 inches high.....\$0.25

1½ to 2 ft. high.....50

2 to 2½ ft. high.....75

2½ to 3 ft. high.....1.00

3 to 4 ft. high.....1.50

4 to 5 ft. high.....2.00

—aurea (Golden Norway Spruce). A golden variety of dwarf habit. 20 feet. Each

18 to 24 inches high.....\$1.00

—invera (Weeping Spruce). Very elegant weeping form of free growth, interesting for specimen planting on the lawn. Medium. Each

2 to 3 ft. high.....\$1.25

3 to 4 ft. high.....2.00

4 to 5 ft. high.....3.00

orientalis (Oriental Spruce). A somewhat dense-growing, lofty tree with deep green foliage. Hardy and good for grouping. Tall. Each

1½ to 2 ft. high.....\$0.75

2 to 2½ ft. high.....1.00

3 to 4 ft. high.....2.50

pungens (Colorado Spruce). Striking and noble tree, hardy everywhere, strong, sturdy and upright in growth; forms a striking note in the landscape. Its beautiful color varies from a light silvery hue to dark hue, almost purple. Branches in distinct and regular whorls. Tall. Each

1½ to 2 ft. high.....\$0.50

2 to 3 ft. high.....1.00

3 to 4 ft. high.....3.00

—glauca Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Foliage of a distinctly steel blue color, making an exceedingly handsome and striking appearance. Tree of regular conical form. Tall. Each

1½ to 2 ft. high.....\$1.50

2 ft. high.....2.50

3 ft. high.....4.50

—pyramidalis (Pyramidal Norway Spruce). Like the *Excelsa* type, except the form which is columnar. Effective in certain locations. 25 feet. Each

3 ft. high.....\$1.50

Pinus - Pine

From the Celtic for rock or mountain, alluding to the habitat of the tree.

An indispensable group of trees to the landscape beautifier, in their varied forms and adaptability. They are hardy, endowed with a peculiar rugged type of beauty, and carry about them a delightful pungent aroma. Their needles are borne in tufts of two to five, and greatly add to the effective value of the tree.

austriaca (Austrian Pine). Handsome species with rich, glossy, deep green needles sufficiently hardy to develop its beauty in the bleakest and most exposed situations. Tall. Each

2 to 2½ ft. high.....\$0.75

2½ to 3 ft. high.....1.00

3 to 4 ft. high.....1.50

4 to 5 ft. high.....3.00

Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Slow-growing species, with close, erect, symmetrical habit and slender needles marked with silver lines. An old world species useful for its edible nuts and ornamental qualities. Medium. Each

15 to 18 inches high.....1.00

1½ to 2 ft. high.....1.50

2 to 2½ ft. high.....2.00

Mugho (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Densely branched dwarf species with stiff, dark green, twisted needles. Specimen planting for lawns. Dwarf. Each

12 to 18 inches high.....\$1.00

1½ to 2 ft. high.....1.50

2 ft. high.....2.00

strobos (White Pine). Well-known native species, a hardy and rapid grower, excellent for wind breaks. The soft needles are light green marked with silvery lines. Tall. Each

2 to 2½ ft. high.....\$0.75

2½ to 3 ft. high.....1.00

3 to 4 ft. high.....1.25

4 to 5 ft. high.....2.00

sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A middle-sized tree, known by the bluish-white hue of its flat leaves and reddish bark. Fine for general and ornamental planting, thriving especially at the seashore. Medium. Each

2 to 3 ft. high.....\$0.75

3 to 4 ft. high.....1.50

4 to 5 ft. high.....2.50

5 to 6 ft. high.....3.50

Retinospora - White or Japan Cedar

From the Greek words for resin and seed, referring to the oily character of the seeds.

Distinctly ornamental and Japanese in their appearance, and used much for formal planting where lightness and grace are desired. They are largely used also for window boxes and vases, due to their dwarf and regular habit of growth. Their foliage is one of their most attractive features.

filifera (Thread-branched Retinospora). Dwarf tree of irregular outline with numerous thread-like pendulous branchlets, and pretty foliage of a fulvous green color. Each

12 to 15 inches high.....\$0.50

1½ to 2 ft. high.....75

2 to 2½ ft. high.....1.25

2½ to 3 ft. high.....2.25

3 to 4 ft. high.....3.00

RETINOSPORA—Continued.

— <i>aura</i> (Golden Thread Branched). Like <i>Filifera</i> , except in color, which is a bright golden. More dwarf in habit. 10 feet.	Each	
12 to 18 inches high.....		\$0.75
15 to 18 inches high.....		1.00
— <i>obtusa</i> (Obtuse-leaved Retinospora). Tall form with very dense branchlets spreading out like a fan, and foliage of a light green color.	Each	
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		\$1.00
2 to 3 ft. high.....		1.50
— <i>gracilis aura</i> . Very graceful form of pyramidal habit, with slender, rather pendulous stems. The young foliage is light clear yellow, but ultimately turns a light green. Shrub.	Each	
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		\$1.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.50
— <i>plumosa</i> (Plume Retinospora). Dense-growing species with conical habit, and with flexible feathery branchlets. The foliage is a very beautiful dark green. Small.	Each	
15 to 18 inches high.....		\$0.35
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		.60
2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.00
2 1/2 to 3 ft. high.....		1.50
3 to 4 ft. high.....		2.00
— <i>plumosa aurea</i> (Golden Retinospora). This popular species is very distinct and ornamental for small lawns and window boxes. The young shoots and foliage are a light golden-yellow and of feathery appearance, gradually becoming deep green as the season advances. Small.	Each	
12 to 15 inches high.....		\$0.35
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		.60
2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.00
2 1/2 to 3 ft. high.....		1.50
3 to 4 ft. high.....		2.00
— <i>pisifera</i> Pea-fruited (Retinospora). Small and slender tree with numerous slender branches, and pretty foliage marked on the under side with two white glaucous bands.	Each	
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		\$0.75
2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.00
— <i>aurea</i> (Golden Cedar). Graceful little form with terminal shoots of a clear golden hue.	Each	
12 to 18 inches high.....		\$0.50
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		1.00
2 to 3 ft. high.....		1.50
— <i>squamroa</i> Veitchii (Silver Retinospora). Distinct from all the other varieties with its foliage of a fine rich silvery glaucous or steel blue. Good for contrast planting. Small.	Each	
12 to 18 inches high.....		\$0.60
1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		.75
2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.25
2 1/2 to 3 ft. high.....		1.75
3 to 4 ft. high.....		2.50

Rhododendron - Rose Bay

From the Greek rhodon—rose, and dendron—tree; in allusion to the rose-red flowers of many species.

The Rhododendron has won for itself a unique position in the plant world from which nothing can rob it, for it has proven itself worthy of all the admiration, care and money lavished upon it. Its ornamental value far exceeds that of any other evergreen shrub, while its floral charms can indeed vie with the queen of flowers. Whether it is called on to add formality to the landscape, or to grace the wooded and natural plantings, it is alike adequate and beautiful.

Catawbense (Catawban Rhododendron). This is a native species, entirely hardy and especially adapted to our soil and climate. Flowers lilac-purple. 3 to 5 ft. 5-7. Each. Strong, cultivated plants, with few buds, 1 1/2 to 2 ft. high...\$1.00. Strong, cultivated plants, well budded, 2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.... 2.00. Strong, cultivated specimens. Price on application.

maximum (American Great Laurel). Hardy native shrub, with masses of pale rose or nearly white flowers, spotted with yellow or red, on viscid, sticky pedicels. For lining drives or walks, or planted as an undergrowth in thin woods, this species is extremely useful and decorative. 6 to 20 feet. 5. Each

1 1/2 to 2 ft. high }		\$0.75
2 to 3 ft. high }		1.50
3 to 4 ft. high }		2.50

Collection native plants, price on application.

Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons. We carry these in the best varieties and in a wide range of colors. They make a magnificent and incomparable effect in late May, and are the most popular group of this extremely popular genus. Best hardy sorts are the following varieties: *album elegans*, *caractacus*, *delicatissima*, *Dr. Torry*, *everestianum*, *grandiflora*, *macrantha*, *roseum elegans*, *roseum superba*, *atrosanguinea*, *Abraham Lincoln*, *boule de neige*, *Chas. Dickens*, *Gen. Grant*, *Kettledrum*, *Lady Armstrong*, *Mrs. Milner*, *H. W. Sargent*, *rosea lutea*. Each Doz.

Price of strong plants with few buds, 1 1/2 to 2 ft...\$1.00 \$10.00
Price of strong plants, well budded, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.... 1.50 15.00
Price of strong plants, well budded, 2 to 2 1/2 ft.... 2.50 25.00

Sciadopitys - Parasol Fir or Umbrella Pine

From skyas—a parasol and pitis—a fir tree; referring to the spreading whorls of leaves.

Strange Japanese tree with straight stem and spirally whorled branches on which are borne at the ends of the shoots the close tufts of needles. Of odd and interesting appearance for specimens or in the group.

verticillata (Japanese Umbrella Pine). Leaves resemble somewhat those of the Pines, but are in fan-shaped tufts. 30 to 40 feet. Medium. Each

2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		\$3.50
2 1/2 to 3 ft. high.....		5.00

Specimen, up to 20 feet, prices on application.

Taxus - Yew

Elegantissima (Beautiful Variegated Yew). One of the most valuable golden leaved Evergreens. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective. One of the hardiest of the Yews. Each

2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		\$1.60
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Canadensis (Canadian Yew). A native Yew of low spreading habit; has small red berries. Quite hardy. 6 feet. Each

2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		\$2.50
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Thuya - Arborvitae

From the Greek to perfume, it being an aromatic shrub.

Native, rapid growing, pyramidal evergreens with flat and fern-like foliage. They are hardy and suitable to many soils, and are extensively planted for ornament, but chiefly for hedges.

Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitae). More upright habit with yellowish green foliage. 4 feet. Each

12 to 18 inches high.....		\$0.50
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1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		.75
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2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.00
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occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Much branched tree of humble growth, with pretty bright green foliage, and fine aromatic odor. Well clothed to the ground, making it excellent for hedges or screens. 40 to 50 feet. Each

2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		\$0.50
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2 1/2 to 3 ft. high.....		.75
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3 to 4 ft. high.....		1.00
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4 to 5 ft. high.....		1.50
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5 to 6 ft. high.....		2.50
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Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Of upright, compact habit like the Irish Juniper; very desirable. 15 feet. Each

1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		\$0.50
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2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		.75
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3 to 4 ft. high.....		1.50
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4 to 5 ft. high.....		2.00
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globosa (Globe Arborvitae). Dwarf, dense, globular bush, resembling the type except in size. Each

8 to 12 inches high.....		\$0.25
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12 to 18 inches high.....		.50
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1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		1.00
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2 ft. high.....		1.50
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aurea lutea (Golden Arborvitae). This desirable form retains its golden hue throughout the year. Each

12 to 18 inches high.....		\$0.60
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1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		.80
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2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.25
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Warreana (Siberian Arborvitae). Dense conical bush of garden origin, very hardy, with a heavy, bluish-green foliage. 8 to 10 feet. Each

12 to 18 inches high.....		\$0.25
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1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		.50
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2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.50
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3 ft. high.....		2.50
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Thuyopsis - Japanese Arborvitae

Borealis Standishi. Foliage dark green; pyramidal growth, with massive pendulous branches. Each

1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		\$1.00
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2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		2.00
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3 to 4 ft. high.....		3.00
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Tsuga - Hemlock

The Japanese name for these trees.

Magnificent pyramidal trees with regular branching habit, and soft, light foliage, and pendulous cones at the ends of the branches. They excel for shelter-belts and wind breaks, as well as for more ornamental planting.

canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). Tall tree of graceful and elegant form. Leaves are a vivid light green above, with two silvery stripes beneath. 60 to 80 feet. Each

1 1/2 to 2 ft. high.....		\$1.00
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2 to 2 1/2 ft. high.....		1.25
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2 1/2 to 3 ft. high.....		1.50
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3 to 4 ft. high.....		2.50
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Yucca - Adam's Needle

See Perennial Section.



Rhododendron Maximum—Hardy Native Variety.



Caroline Testout.



Jonkheer J. L. Mock.



Maman Cochet.

Hardy Roses (*Rosa* - Rose)

From rhos, signifying red in Armorican, whence the Latin Rosa. Because we are limited in space and our readers in time, we refrain from long descriptions and remarks on this very well-known and well-beloved genus of plants. We have subdivided the class into convenient groups, for the cultivation, pruning, etc., of which, any book or Encyclopedia can be consulted.

Except where otherwise noted, our Rose Plants are all 2-year-old, field-grown, dormant plants.

Hybrid Tea Roses

These are unquestionably the true perpetual hybrids; the strong infusion of Tea blood into the old perennials has, by judicious hybridization, produced in the last decade an entirely new race of Roses. No words of praise can adequately convey the extreme beauty and unique usefulness of this glorious section, which now dominates all other sections of bedding Roses. The superb vigor, the healthy and abundant growth of foliage, the profusion of bloom, the exquisite coloring and beautiful formation of the flowers and buds of this new race, at once place it without a rival in the Rose garden. Dormant stock up to May 1st. Price, for 2-year-old strong field grown dormant plants of the following varieties, 50 cts. per plant, \$5.00 per dozen, except where otherwise noted.

Bessie Brown. Creamy white; well formed bud; free bloomer.

Betty. (H. T.) Very large pointed bud. Flower a ruddy gold overspread with golden yellow. Best in autumn.

Caroline Testout. One of the most popular and valuable bedding varieties; large, full, globular flowers of bright satiny rose, with brighter centers; very free and fragrant.

Countess of Gosford. (H. T.) Salmon pink, suffused saffron-yellow; highly commended.

Cramoisie Superieur. (H. T.) Glowing crimson, a great bloomer, and fine for bedding.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron yellow, stained with rich crimson, which as the flower develops becomes deep coppery yellow. Resembles Killarney in form. Delightfully sweet scented.

General McArthur. Bright crimson, well formed petals; one of the most free blooming of Roses.

George Dickson. Velvety-crimson, veined with deep maroon; perfect form. Has wonderful lasting qualities.

Gruss an Teplitz. The reddest of all red Roses. Blooms constantly during the entire growing season and is a large Rose, delightfully scented; bush rugged and vigorous; the bronze color of the young growth makes the foliage exceedingly handsome.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Full, rich carmine blooms changing to salmon pink. A strong upright grower.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A superb white Rose, faintly tinted with cream and lemon-yellow. Large, full and double; their fragrance is peculiarly rich and delightful.

Killarney. Bright pink, suffused with silvery-white; buds very long. Splendid for cutting and forcing.

Lady Alice Stanley. Deep silvery flesh pink, reverse of petals deep pink. Very fragrant and vigorous grower.

Lady Ashton. Deep pink, shading to yellow at base of petals. Reflexes of silvery pink. Exceptionally free blooming. Large and full.

Lady Mary Ward. Rich orange, shaded with apricot, with a delicate metallic veneering. Free blooming and sweet.

Laurent Carle. Deep brilliant velvety carmine, large size. Valuable for exhibition and general purposes.

La France. An old-time favorite and still one of the most popular. Delicate silvery-pink; one of the sweetest and handsomest of Roses.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Shrimp pink, shaded with reddish-orange, and chrome yellow on reverse of petals. Vigorous grower.

Mad. Edouard Herriot (The "Daily Mail" Rose). New. Buds coral-red, shaded with yellow at the base, flower of medium size, semi-double coral-red, shaded with yellow and bright rosy-scarlet, passing to fawn-red. Foliage handsome bronzed Barberry-like. Beautiful for bedding and decoration.

Mad. Bavary. Pale orange, deepening to old golden orange in the center. Strong grower.

Mad. Segond Weber. (H. T.) Clear soft salmon pink; very large, full and finely formed flower.

Marquise de Siney. Golden yellow, shaded bronzy red. A very beautiful rose, Tea scented.

Mme. Edmee Metz. (H. T.) A glorious shade of carmine rose tinted with salmon pink. It develops into a fine formed bush in ordinary soil.

Molly Sharman Crawford. Delicate eau-de-nil white, perfectly formed. Most useful for cutting and decoration.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow, tinted with salmon rose. Large, full and vigorous.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt. Deep orange-red, shaded bronze-apricot red; perfect shape, great substance; a superb decorative variety, and fragrant.

Mme. Jules Grolez. A beautiful satiny china rose; color very bright and attractive; highly recommended.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Rosy-carmine, tinged with salmon; very vigorous grower and free flowering; very distinct and attractive.

Radiance. (H. T.) Flower rosy-carmine shading to soft pink. Profuse bloomer and sweet-scented.

Souvenir de President Carnot. Flowers large, double, delicate rosy-blush, shaded a trifle deeper at center of flower; deliciously fragrant.

The Lyon. Perpetual flowering. Vigorous grower, blooms large and globular in form; color shrimp pink changing to coral red with chrome yellow shadings.

White Killarney. Color pure white. Same in all other respects to the well known Killarney Rose.

Willowmere. Transparent peach-pink, with coral-red veins, toned carmine towards the edges of petals. Beautiful long coral-red buds.

Tea Roses

This class of Rose is especially desirable on account of their sweet fragrance, and delicacy of color, and whilst they flower continuously throughout the summer and fall, they require more winter protection in the North than the Hybrid Tea section. Price for strong, 2-year-old dormant plants of the following varieties, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

Alexander Hill Gray. (T.) New. Flower deep lemon yellow turning to a deeper shade as the flower develops. It has a high-pointed center from which the petals reflex gracefully.

Harry Kirk. Deep sulphur-yellow, passing to a lighter shade at edge of petals. Long, elegant buds. Flowers freely and continuously.

Lady Hillingdon. Bright golden yellow, shaded fawn and apricot. A vigorous grower and blooms profusely. First-rate for button-holes and decoration.

Mad. Franciska Kruger. (T.) Coppery yellow shaded with peach, large, full; very useful.

Maman Cochet. The best everblooming Hybrid Tea Rose for outdoor cultivation. Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large pointed buds, exquisitely moulded. A vigorous grower, with fine foliage and good blooming qualities. A Rose which you can grow in your garden to equal the greenhouse product. A variety of the highest merit, and one which you cannot possibly regret planting liberally of. Very hardy, flowers abundantly all summer until killed by frost.

Marie Van Houtte. Canary-yellow, deeper center, edge of petals tipped with rose. Perfect form, very full, and fragrant.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens. Snow-white, long-pointed blooms. The petals are of great depth and substance. A strong grower and fine for exhibition or garden decoration.

Mrs. Myles Kennedy. A delicate creamy white, shaded buff, deeper pink in center. A very beautiful Rose.

White Maman Cochet. A "sport" from Maman Cochet, and possesses all the beautiful characteristics of that famous sort, differing only in color. Unquestionably the best white outdoor Tea Rose we have. We have a large stock of both varieties.

Wm. R. Smith. One of the best white bedding Roses. Flowers large creamy white, rose shadings.

Price of strong dormant two-year-old field grown Rose plants, all varieties named on this page, except where otherwise noted, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$40.00 per 100.



Frau Karl Druschki.



Dorothy Perkins (Climber).



Mad. Francisca Kruger (T.).

Climbing and Rambler Roses

For covering porches, verandas, side-walls, pillars, fences, etc. Unequaled as an ornamental plant, and will be found more useful for this purpose than any other climber. All the varieties we offer are hardy and retain their canes throughout the winter. They require very little pruning. **Prices for any of the following named varieties, strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100. Second size, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.**

American Beauty (Climbing). The color is glowing crimson-red, the real American Beauty color. Beautiful glossy green foliage, which in itself is ornamental and retains its brightness during the entire season. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. Absolutely hardy in all localities.

American Pillar. The grand single climbing Rose. A new single flowering variety of great beauty. The flowers are of enormous size, 3 to 4 inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, borne in immense clusters. The lovely green foliage is retained until the end of November.

Baltimore Belle. Creamy-white, producing a profusion of very compact and perfectly double flowers in cluster of 6-12.

Crimson Rambler. Best known of the Climbing Roses and most popular; no need of describing its clusters of crimson flowers and many other virtues.

Dorothy Perkins. A splendid new shell-pink Climbing Rose. The flowers are borne in clusters of 30 to 40, and sometimes even 50 to 60. The flowers are large, very double, sweetly scented and of a beautiful shell-pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. The flowers when open run 4 inches and over in diameter, are a delicate shade of flesh pink, full and double, of delicate perfume, and fine for cutting. The foliage is a peculiar shade of bronze green, large and glossy. The variety is a vigorous grower, immune from mildew.

Empress of China. Light red, changing to a lighter shade.

Excelsa (Red Dorothy Perkins). The color is an intense, clear crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers are large and double.

Flower of Fairfield. The Everblooming Crimson Rambler. Starts to bloom early in the spring and continues until late in the autumn.

Gardenia. A strong and vigorous grower, producing large double flowers singly on the stems. Bright yellow in bud; when open, cream color, and 3 to 4 inches in diameter. This plant blooms profusely and the fragrance is delightful. Glistening evergreen foliage. Certainly one of the best of this type.

Hiaawatha. Brilliant scarlet; bears large clusters of single flowers; bright, effective and useful for planting in masses.

Lady Gay. The flowers are of a delicate cherry-pink color, which fade to a soft white.

Newport Fairy. A most valuable single-flowering Rambler Rose, with flowers of a deep pink, which shade lighter towards the center. It is a strong grower and produces its large clusters of flowers in great profusion.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright rosy-red. Flowers large and splendidly formed. A strong, vigorous, hardy climber.

Russell's Cottage. Dark red, full and very handsome.

Silver Moon. The flowers run 4½ inches in diameter, clear silver-white in color, the centers filled with bright yellow stamens. It is very floriferous, flowers borne on strong stems, 12 to 18 inches long, and are delicately fragrant. Foliage bronze green, glossy and immune from mildew.

Seven Sisters. Large flowers in clusters of seven; color varies from white to crimson.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties). Colors of every shade from pure white to deep pink. Almost thornless. Marvelously beautiful.

Veilchenblau. Violet-blue Rose. The steel-blue flowers of this new Rose appear in large clusters, are semi-double, of medium size and keep in bloom a long time.

White Dorothy. (New.) Pure white sport of Dorothy Perkins. A splendid companion for the pink variety as it flowers at the same time.

Creeping, Wichuraiiana or Memorial Roses

These Roses are of a creeping or spreading habit, with leathery evergreen leaves, free from insect pests, perfectly hardy under any conditions, and with beautiful single and double flowers. They are used for retaining steep grades and for covering bare places: are especially suitable for cemetery purposes. Flower during June and July. **Strong, 2-year old plants of the following sorts, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz.**

Evergreen Gem. Buff changing to white; distinct and beautiful. **Wichuraiiana (Memorial Rose)**. Used very extensively in cemeteries, also for covering rocky slopes and embankments, forming in profusion great clusters of pure white single flowers.

Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses

By far the most valuable of all groups of Roses for the hardy garden. Most hardy of the Roses. **Price for strong, 2-year-old, field-grown, dormant plants of the following named sorts, 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100.**

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine red; clear color, large.

American Beauty. Large, double flowers; rich rosy-crimson.

Anna de Diesbach. Brilliant crimson; one of the hardiest and best.

Baron de Bonstettin. Dark crimson, large and full.

Baroness Rothschild. A superb Rose, of pale satiny rose color, very large.

Clio. Delicate flesh color, flowers globular. Growth vigorous and foliage handsome.

Coquette des Alpes. White tinged with pale blush.

Duke of Edinburgh. Very bright vermillion; large and full.

Fisher Holmes. Magnificent scarlet, shaded with deep velvety maroon.

Frau Karl Druschki. White American Beauty. The best white Rose in existence. Pure snow white with long buds and immense, perfectly double flowers; a vigorous grower, of upright habit and luxuriant foliage.

General Jacqueminot. This is an old-time favorite and one of the most desirable red Roses.

General Washington. Red shaded with crimson, large, very full.

Gloire Lyonnaise. This grand Rose is a pale shade of chamois or salmon yellow, deepest at center.

Gloire de Dijon. Fawn shaded with salmon; vigorous grower.

John Hopper. Fine rosy crimson, back of petals fine lilac tint.

Louis Van Houtte. Rich maroon-crimson, medium size.

Mabel Morrison. White, slightly flushed with pink.

Magna Charta. Extra large, very double; color clear rosy red.

Margaret Dickson. Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center. A fine variety.

Marshall P. Wilder. Brilliant carmine; handsome of form and exceedingly fragrant.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. One of the most beautiful; color an exquisite shade of clear, coral-rose, suffused with lavender and pearl.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white, and very double.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. Soft pink, of beautiful form.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford. Color, deep rosy-pink, white at base of petals.

Paul Neyron. One of the largest and most showy Roses in cultivation; an exceptionally good grower; flowers very double and full, finely scented, and they are produced all summer long. Color deep rose.

Persian Yellow. A small, semi-double Rose, of deep golden-yellow; flowers borne in clusters along the branches.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson.

Soleil d'Or. (Golden Sun). An entirely distinct type of Rose—a cross, between Persian Yellow and Antoine Ducher. It is perfectly hardy with large, full, globular flowers, varying in color from gold and orange to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium-red.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich, dashing crimson; a Rose of splendid form.



Wm. R. Smith.



Ulrich Brunner.



Killarney.

Shrubby or Hardy Bush Roses

Bushy, native and other Roses used extensively for massing and in landscape planting. **Price for strong, 2-year-old, field-grown, dormant plants, in the following varieties, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Blonda. Single pink.

Carolina.

Lucida.

Multiflora Japonica. A Japanese variety of rapid growth, forming a round, drooping bush when standing alone; more generally used mixed with shrubbery. Single pure white flowers in profusion, followed by small scarlet fruit.

Nitida. Single white.

Rubrifolia. Red-leaved Rose.

Rubiginosa (Sweet Briar; Eglantine). Highly scented foliage; small, light pink flowers in June. Makes a good hedge.

Setigera.

Rugosa Roses and Hybrids

These are low-growing bushes, perfectly hardy; useful as a hedge plant, and especially adapted for exposed situations near the sea shore. Heavy, dense, crinkled foliage, of a very dark green; flowers are very large and perfect in form, blooming profusely, and replaced in late fall by the strikingly handsome hips. **Price of the four following named sort, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

Blanc Double de Coubert. The double white form of Rosa Rugosa alba.

Conrad F. Meyer. Strong grower, perfectly hardy; flowers very large and double. Silvery rose, resembling "La France." Very fragrant.

Mme. George Brunner. Buds are long and pointed. Flowers pure white, fragrant, produced freely in clusters at intervals during summer.

Nova Zembla. A hybrid variety in which the foliage is entirely distinct from the type; forms large, shrub-like bushes 6 feet or more high, making it a most desirable variety to plant in the shrubbery border; flowers are large, double, fine form, white, with pleasing flush of pink.

Rugosa. Glorious large single blossoms, of bright red, combined with heavy dark green foliage, followed by its large scarlet fruit, make it very desirable and valuable for strong contrasts in grouping for lawns. Extremely hardy. **Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

—Alba. Large single white flowers; most attractive. Differs from Rugosa only in color of flower. **Price, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.**

Baby Rambler, Polyantha and Bourbon Roses

Sometimes called Fairy Roses, are a distinct class of ever-blooming Roses, with dwarf, bushy habit, medium size and very double flowers, fragrant and borne in clusters all over the plant in great profusion. Vigorous growers and constant bloomers. **Price, strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants of the following varieties, 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$36.00 per 100.**

Cecile Brunner (The Fairy or Sweetheart Rose). Perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; rosy-pink on a rich creamy-white ground.

Clothilde Soupert. One of the most prolific bloomers and admirably adapted to pot culture; beginning to flower when not over 4 inches high and continuing without intermission the entire season; outer petals are pure white, shading to a center of pure pink, but varying sometimes on the same plant from pure white to deep silvery rose. A grand bedding variety.

Hermosa. Large, double, fragrant, bright rose flowers. Constant bloomer.

Orleans (Polyantha Rose). Best of its kind. Color, brilliant geranium-red, suffused with rose, center white, making a charming combination.

Price of strong dormant two-year-old field grown Rose plants, all varieties named on this page, except where otherwise noted, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen, \$40.00 per 100.

BABY RAMBLERS

A type of Rose which is becoming very popular for bedding purposes. They form shapely, compact, bushy specimens, about 18 inches high, producing in great profusion from early in the season until severe frost, immense trusses of small flowers. **Price, strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants of the following varieties, 40c each, \$4.00 per dozen, \$36.00 per 100.**

Anchen Muller. Pink Baby Rambler. Brilliant rose color.

Katherine Zeimet. White Baby Rambler. Pure white flowers, produced in large candelabra-shaped trusses.

Madam Norbert Levavaseur. Red Baby Rambler, crimson flowers, perpetual bloomer.

Mrs. Cutbush (Cerise-pink Baby Rambler). Clear, deep pink; fine growth and habit.

Moss Roses

This class is a very pretty one, the Roses being covered with a mossy covering that gives them a charming and interesting appearance; very fragrant. **Price for strong, 2-year-old, field-grown, dormant plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

Blanche Moreau. Pure white; large, sweet; form perfect; flowers in clusters heavily matted. A rampant grower.

Crested Moss. Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest. A fragrant, beautiful Rose.

Pink Moss. Free bloomer; very beautiful buds; a great favorite.

Red Moss. The best and handsomest Moss Rose, perfectly hardy, rugged and vigorous.

Hybrid Austrian and Yellow Brier Roses

A very hardy type, producing medium-sized flowers of the most pleasing and rich shades of yellow, copper, etc. This class requires little or no pruning, simply cut out superfluous and dead wood. **Price for strong, 2-year-old, field-grown, dormant plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

Austrian Copper. Coppery red, unique and glorious color, single flowers borne very freely effective in masses, good strong grower.

Austrian Yellow. Very deep yellow; single; free and beautiful.

Persian Yellow. Deep golden yellow; very fine.

Soleil d'Or (Sun of Gold). Orange yellow, changing to reddish gold and nasturtium-red; a strong grower.

Sweet Brier Roses

Roses with aromatic foliage, beautifully tinted single flowers which are most lavishly produced; perfectly hardy.

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIERS

These lovely hybrids are crosses between the common Sweet Brier and various other Roses, and like their parent, their foliage is deliciously sweet-scented. The flowers are of the most beautiful tints, and produced in great profusion, and the plants are perfectly hardy, and possess a robust vigor which is quite astonishing. On no account should they be pruned, beyond removing branches undesirable to keep. We offer three varieties of hybrids. **Price for strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.**

Amy Robsart. Lovely deep rose; the buds before opening are most graceful, of true Sweet Brier type, and abundant bloomer, robust and free, very good.

Anne Gierstein. Dark crimson; pretty clusters; large foliage.

Lady Penzance. Soft copper tint, with bright metallic luster, yellow at base of petals; very beautiful.

Standard or Tree Shaped Roses

A good assortment, including Crimson Rambler and Baby Rambler. Hybrid Perpetual and Hybrid Tea varieties. **Price, strong plants, stems 3 1/2 to 4 feet high, well furnished heads, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per dozen.**

Bulbs for Spring Planting

	Each	Doz.	100
AGAPANTHUS Umbellatus. White or Blue, 4-in. pots	\$0.15	\$1.50	
BEGONIAS. Tuberous rooted. Single flowering large sized bulbs.			
In orange, red, rose, scarlet, white and yellow, also mixed color.	.10	.85	\$6.50
Double flowering large sized bulbs. In pink, red, white and yellow and mixed color.	.15	1.50	10.00
CALADIUM esculentum (Elephant Ears).			
Bulbs 5 to 7 in. circumference.	.08	.60	4.50
Bulbs 7 to 9 in. "	.10	1.00	6.50
Bulbs 9 to 11 in. "	.15	1.25	8.50
Bulbs, mammoth size.	.20	2.00	15.00
CALLA alba maculata (Spotted Callas).	.10	1.00	8.00
GLOXINIA erecta. Choice mixture of colors.	.10	1.00	8.00

	Each	Doz.	100
CANNAS. Price of strong dormant roots with many eyes or leads of standard sorts, including the ornamental foliage and orchid flowering varieties.			
.....	\$0.08	\$0.75	\$5.00
HYACINTHUS candidans. Giant summer Hyacinths	.05	.35	3.00
MADERIA VINES. Large bulbs.	.05	.50	4.00
MONTBRETIAS. Scarlet and yellow.	.05	.50	3.50
OXALIS. Summer flowering. Three colors.			
.....	.20		1.00
TUBEROSE. Double pearl selected bulbs.			
.....	.25		2.00
GLADIOOLUS. American Hybrids, choice mixed.	Doz.	100	1000
—Childsii. Large flowering, mixed.	.50	3.00	25.00
—Groff's Hybrids. Celebrated mixed.	.30	2.00	18.00

Dahlias

Almost all Dahlia specialists, both in this country and Europe, give preference to plants from pots when planting either for market or exhibition purposes, not only from true economy, but new plants are more certain of producing flowers where the roots often fail. The flowers are more perfect and larger, for which reasons we are offering this season plants from pots of the standard sorts, which varieties we consider the best for private or commercial size.

Strong pot plants of all Standard varieties, ready May 1st. Each Doz. 100
\$0.10 \$1.00 \$8.00

Strong dormant roots of Standard varieties. 15 1.50 10.00

Vegetable Plants and Roots

	Each	Doz.	100
Asparagus Roots —Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth and Conover's Colossal. Fine 2-yr.-old roots, 75c per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000. Extra strong, 3-yr.-old, \$1.50 per 100, \$12.50 per 1,000.			
Artichoke Plants —Selected Large Green Globe.			
1-yr.-old pot plants.	\$1.00	\$7.50	
2-yr.-old field plants.	\$0.25	2.50	
Artichokes —Jerusalem Tubers. 15 cts. per lb., \$10.00 per 100 lbs.			
Chamomile	.10	1.00	7.50
Chives	.10	.75	5.00
Hop Vine Roots	.10	.60	4.00
Horse Radish Sets, Bohemian	\$5.00 per 1000	15	.75

	Each	Doz.	100
Lavender Plants	\$0.10	\$1.00	\$7.50
Pennyroyal.....	.10	1.00	7.50
Peppermint.....	.10	.60	4.00
Spearmint.....	.10	.60	4.00
Rhubarb Roots —			
Strong roots.....			
Whole clumps.....	.25	2.50	20.00
Rosemary.....	.10	1.00	7.50
Sage, Holt's Mammoth.....	.10	1.00	7.50
Savory, Winter.....	.10	1.00	7.50
Tansy.....	.10	1.00	7.50
Tarragon.....	.10	1.00	7.50
Thyme, Broad-leaved English.....	.10	1.00	7.50

Select Fruit Trees and Plants

See our Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits and Ornamental Trees for descriptions of the varieties of fruit here quoted.

Apples

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Summer, Autumn, Winter, and Crab Apples—			
Extra, 5 to 7 ft. high.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$35.00
First-class, 5 to 6 ft. high.....	.40	3.50	25.00
Medium, 4 to 5 ft. high.....	.25	2.50	20.00
Dwarf Apples, 2-yr., 3 to 4 ft. high.....	.50	5.00	
Dwarf Apples, 2 to 3 ft. high.....	.35	3.50	

Apricots

	Each	Doz.	100
Price of Apricot Trees—			
Extra size, 4 to 5 ft. high.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$25.00
First size, 3 to 4 ft. high.....	.25	2.50	15.00

Peaches

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Peach Trees—			
Extra, 5 to 6 ft. high.....	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Frist-class, 3 1/2 to 5 ft. Planter's size.....	.15	1.50	10.00
Medium, 3 to 4 ft. ....	.10	1.00	8.00

Pears

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Summer, Autumn, and Winter Pear Trees—			
Each			
3/4 in. cal., 5 to 7 ft., extra selected.....	\$0.40	\$4.00	\$25.00
5/8 in. cal., 4 to 6 ft., first quality.....	.20	2.00	16.00
Dwarf, 4 to 5 ft., 2-yr., first-class.....	.25	2.50	

Cherries

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of Sour and Sweet Cherries—			
Extra large, 2-yr., 5 to 7 ft., 3/4 in. cal.....	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
First-class, 2-yr., 4 to 6 ft., 5/8 in. cal.....	.35	3.50	25.00

Plums

	Each	Doz.	100
Prices of European Plum Trees—			
Extra, 2-yr., 5 to 7 ft., very heavy, 3/4 in. cal.	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
First-class, 5 to 6 ft.....	.30	3.00	22.50

Nut Trees

Almonds

	Each
Budded hardy variety, 4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00

Butternut or White Walnut

	Each
6 to 8 ft.....	50c to 75c

Chestnut

	Each
American Sweet, 5 to 7 ft.....	.75c
Japan, nuts of immense size—3 to 4 ft.....	.60c
Japan, nuts of immense size—4 to 5 ft.....	.75c
Spanish, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50c

Filbert

	Each
English, bearing age, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50c

Hickory

	Each
Shell Bark, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00

Pecan

	Each
Budded and grafted hardy Northern Pecan Trees, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.00

Walnut

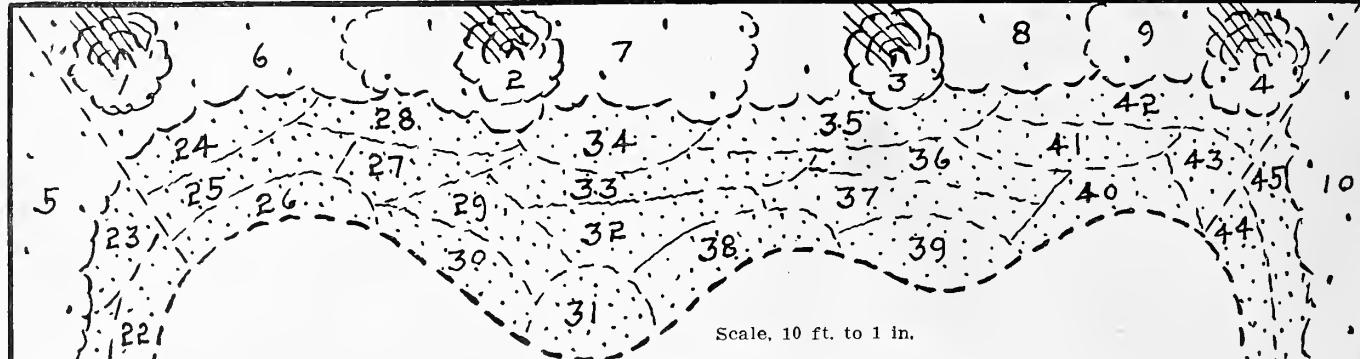
	Each
Black, 5 to 6 ft.....	.75c
English, 4 to 5 ft.....	.75c
Japan Sieboldi, bears young and abundantly, 6 to 8 ft.....	.75c

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Amorpha	40	Brotherwort	38	Costmary	37	Fleabane	15, 21	Holly	45	Peacock Flower	34			
Ampelopsis	50	Buddleia	II.	Cotoneaster	43	Fleur de Lis	22	Holm Oak	19	Pearlwort	62			
Amsonia	5	Buckthorn	47	Cotton Thistle	33	Flexuosa	16	Honeysuckle	46, 51	Pecan	62			
Amygdalus	41	Buffalo Currant	48	Cowslip	33	Flowering Fern	16	Honey Locust	53	Pennisetum	30			
Anchusa	1, 5	Buffalo Pen	37	Cowslip, American	14	Flowering of a Day	37	Hickory	62	Persian Candytuft	4			
Andromeda	41, 56	Bugle Weed	4	Cowslip, American	14	Flower of Jove	4	Hibiscus	20	Persian Daisy	33			
Androsace	5	Bug Wort	12	Crab, Flowering	47	Flower of Jove	4	Himalaya Poppy	26	Persimmon	53			
Anemone	5	Bulbs	62	Crambe	13	Flowers of the	49	Hippophaea	45	Peyment	26, 62			
Anemonopsis	1	Bulblet, Bladder	47	Cranes Bill	17	Gods	4	Hollyhock	21	Peryennials	3-29			
Angelica, Tree	41	Fern	16	Crataegus	53	Fly, Honeysuckle	46	Holm Oak	19	Peryloca	51			
Anthemis	5	Bullock's Eye	36	Creeping Charlie	25	Foam Flower	37	Honey Locust	53	Peyriola	39			
Anthicum	6	Buphthalmum	9	Creeping Jenny	25	Forget-me-not	26	Himalayan Hound's	19	Pewit	62			
Antirrhinum	1	Burnet	III.	Crosswort	13	Forget-me-not	13	Himalayan Poppy	26	Pieris	56			
Apios	50	Burning Bush	14, 44	Crowfoot	34	Creeping	27	Hippophaea	45	Pineapple	3-29			
Apple, Flowering	47	Bush Clover	46	Crown Vetch	12	Corydalis	44	Hollyhock	21	Pineapple	39			
Apple, Mint	26	Bush Mallow	III.	Crucinella	13	Fountain Grass	18	Honey Locust	53	Pineapple	51			
Apples	62	Buttercup	34	Cuckoo Flower	II.	Foxglove	15	Honey Locust	53	Pink	62			
Apricots	62	Butterfly Bush	42	Cucumber Tree	54	Fraxaria	16	Honey Locust	53	Pink	62			
Aquilegia	6	Butterfly Weed	8	Cunila	13	Fraxinus	53	Honey Locust	53	Pink	62			
Arabis	6	Butternut	62	Cup and Saucer	9	Fruit	62	Hop	20, 51	Pinnatifid	29			
Aralia	6, 41	Butternut	62	Cup Flower	27	Fuchsia	16	Hop Tree	47	Pittosporum	30			
Arborvitae	56, 58	Buxus	56	Cupid's Dart	11	Fumitory	11	Horned Poppy	17	Pistachio	30			
Arctic Daisy	11	Cactus, Hardy	27	Currants	62	Funkia	16, 17	Horse Chestnuts	47, 52	Pitard	32			
Arenaria	6	Caladium	62	Currant, Flow'g	49	Furze	49	Manna Grass	18	Pitard	32			
Argemone	6	Calico Bush	45	Cyclamen	17	Gaillardia	17	Meadow Sweet	8, 36, 48	Pitard	32			
Aristolochia	50	California Tree	1	Coldenia	17	Gardenia	17	Meconopsis	26	Pityrospurum	32			
Armeria	6	Poppy	34	Cystopteris	16	Gardner's Garter	18	May Apple	39	Ploughman's	47			
Arnica	6	Calmeris	11	Cystopteris	16	Garland Flower	13, 43	May Queen	38	Polemonium	32			
Arrhenatherum	18	Calla	62	Damask Violet	20	Gardner's Garter	18	May Wine Plant	45	Polygonatum	32			
Arrow, Wood	49	Callirhoe	56	Dame's Violet	20	Gartenonne	11	Meadow Sweet	8, 36, 48	Polygonatum	32			
Artemisia	8	Calluna	56	Genista	14	Genista	17	Meconopsis	26	Polyanthus	32			
Artichokes	62	Caltha	56	Gentian	13, 43	Hydrastis	20	Meconopsis	26	Polyanthus	32			
Arundo	18	Calyanthus	42	Day Lily	17, 19	Hedysarum	20, 45	Monkshood	37	Polyanthus	32			
Asclepias	8	Calystegia	11	Deer Grass	25	Geranium	17	Monkshood	37	Polygonatum	32			
Azalea	53	Campanula	9	Delphinium	13	Gentian	17	Meadow Sweet	8, 36, 48	Polygonatum	32			
Ash	53	Campion	25	Dicentra	14	Gentian	17	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Ash Berry	46	Campitosorus	16	Dicentra	14	Gentian	17	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Asparagus	62	Canary Grass	18	Devil's Tobacco	43	Gentian	17	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Asperula	8	Cardamine	11	Devil's Walking	24	Gentian	17	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Asphodel	8	Cardamine	11	Devil's Walking	24	Gentian	17	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Aspidium	16	Candelabry Myrtle	47	Dianthus	14	Gentian	17	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Asplenium	16	Candytuft	23	Dianthus	14	Gill-over-the-Ground	21	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Aster	7	Cardamine	11	Dianthus	14	Gill-over-the-Ground	21	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Astilbe	7	Caragana	42	Dicentra	14	Globose	21	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Astrantia	8	Catalpa	53	Dicentra	14	Globose	21	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Aubretia	8	Catardine	11	Diervilla	49	Globose	21	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Auricula	8	Cardinal Flower	24	Digitalis	15	Globose	21	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Avens	17	Carduus	11	Dioscorea	50	Globe Daisy	17	Meconopsis	26	Polygonatum	32			
Azalea	41	Carpathian Hare	42	Dittany	17	Globe Flower	38, 46	Jersey Tea	42	Polygonatum	32			
Baby's Breath	18	Carnation	9	Dodecatheon	14	Globe Ranunculus	33	Monarda	26	Polygonatum	32			
Baccharis	41	Caryopteris	11, 42	Dogwood	15	Globularia	11	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bachelor's Button	34	Cassia	11	Devil's Tobacco	43	Gloxinia	21, 62	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Balloon Flower	32	Dracuncella	11	Devil's Walking	24	Glycine	18	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Balm of Gilead	11	Dragon's Head	11	Dianthus	14	Glycine	18	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Balsam	56	Catchfly	36	Duck's Foot	35	Gillenia	17	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bamboo Cane	8	Catmint	26	Duck's Foot	36	Gillenia	17	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bambusa	8	Catinus	26	Dutchman's Pipe	50	Globe	13	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Banacherry	8	Ceanothus	42	Dyer's Greenweed	26	Globe Thistle	43	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Baptisia	8	Cedar	56, 57	Dyospyrus	53	Golden Chain	43	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Barberry	41	Cedronella	11	Eagle Fern	16	Golden Currant	48	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Barren Strawberry	17	Cefalaria	11	Ebony Spleenwort	16	Golden Elder	34	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Barrenwort	15	Celastrus	56	Echinacea	15	Golden Glow	34	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Basswood	55	Centaurea	11	Echinops	15	Golden Marguerite	5	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bay Berry	47	Cephalaria	12	Edelweiss	III.	Goldenrod	20	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bear's Breech	30	Cerasus	53	Elephant Ears	21	Golden Seal	20	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bedstraw	3	Cercis	42	Elephant Ears	18	Gold Flower	20, 45	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Beech	17	Chalky Plant	18	Elm	55	Gold Locks	12	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Begonias	53	Chamomile	5, 62	Elm	55	Gooseberries	62	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bell Flower, Jap.	32	Chaste Tree	49	Elymus	18	Knotweed	32	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bell Flower, Jap.	32	Chair Fern	19	Empetrum	18	Kudzu Vine	51	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bells	8	Cheiranthus	12	Empress Tree	16	Laburnum	43	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Benzoin	41	Cherries	62	Epimedium	15	Myosotis	43	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Berberis	41	Cherry, Flower'g	53	Eriobotrya	16	Myosotis	43	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bergamot	26	Chestnut	62	Eriogonum	15	Myrtle	44	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bethlemon Sage	32	Chickweed	4, 12	Erodium	15	Myrtle	44	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Betonica	8	Chilian Lily	4	Erythronium	16	Myrrhis	13	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Betony	8	Chimney Bellflower	9	Erythronium	16	Myrrhis	13	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Betula	52, 53	Chinese Sunmach	52	Eulalia	18	Ground Ivy	26, 27	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bible Leaf	37	Chinese Umbrella	50	Eupatorium	16	Ground Nut	50	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			
Bignonia	50	Plant	30	Eupatorium	16	Ground Nut	50	Potentilla	43	Polygonatum	32			

Red Root	42	Sand Myrtle	III	Silver Vine	50	St. Bruno's Lily	6	Syringa	47, 49	Tulip Tree	54	Weigela	49
Red Sunflower	15	Sand Wort	6	Skull Cap	35	St. George's Herb	38	Syringa Pendula	55	Tunica	38	Whin	49
Reed Grass	18	Santolina	35	Smilacina	36	St. John's Wort	20, 45	Tamarisk	49	Turtle Head	12	White Alder	42
Retinospora	57	Saponaria	35	Snakeroot	12	St. Patrick's Cab-	49	Tamarix	49	White Fringe Tree	42	White Snakeroot	16
Rhamnus	47	Savory	62	Snakeroot, White	16	bage	35	Tanacetum	37	Ulex	58	White Snakeroot	16
Rheum	34	Saxifraga	35	Sneezewort	18	St. Peter's Staff	3	Tansy	37, 62	Ulmus	55	White Swan	5
Rhexia	34	Saxifrage	25	Snowball	49	Stachys	36	Tarragon	62	Umbrella Pine	58	White Wood	54
Rhododendron	58	Scabiosa	35	Snowberry	48	Staff Tree	50	Taxus	58	Umbrella Plant	55	Widow's Tears	37
Rhodotypos	58	Sciadopitys	58	Snowdrop Tree	42	Starwort	11	Teucrium	37	Chinese	30	Wild Bean	50
Rhubarb	34, 62	Scorpion Grass	26	Snow Flake	11	Statice	36	Thalictrum	III	Umbilicus	11	Wild Black Cherry	53
Rhus	47	Scotch Heather	56	Snow Flower	43	Stephanandra	48	Thermopsis	37	Vaccinium	49	Wild Pear	40
Ribbon Grass	18	Scotch Pinks	14	Snow in Summer	11, 12	Stokes' Aster	37	Thistle	27	Valerian	38	Wild Rye	18
Ribes	48	Scotch Thistle	27			Thorn, Scarlet	53	Velvet Plant	62	Willow	55	Windflower	1
Robinia	48, 55	Scurvy Grass	12	Soapwort	35	Stokesia	37	Venus' Slipper	13	Winterberry	45	Winter Cherry	29
Rocket	20	Scutellaria	35	Solidago	36	Stone Orpine	35	Thrift	6	Verbasum	38	Wistaria	51
Rock Cress	6	Sea Buckthorn	45	Solomon's Seal	32	Storax	48	Thuyopsis	58	Velvet Plant	62	Witch Hazel	44
Rock Jasmine	5	Sea Bugloss	5	Sophora	55	Stork's Bill	15	Thymus	38	Venus' Slipper	13	Wood Honeysuckle	41
Rock Mad Wort	4	Sea Holly	16	Sorbus	55	Strawberries	62	Thymus	38	Virginia Creeper	50	Wood Lily	38
Rock Soapwort	35	Sea Kale	13	Sorrel Tree	41	Strawberry, Frag't	16	Tiarella	37	Virginia Cowslip	26	Woodruff	8
Rock Spray	43	Sea Lavender	36	Sour Wood	41	Strawberry Shrub	42	Ticksseed	12	Virginia Willow	45	Woolbane	3
Romneya	48	Sea Pink	6	Southernwood	8	Styrax	48	Tick Trefoil	14, 43	Vinca	39	Wood Honeysuckle	41
Rose Acacia	48	Sca Poppy	17	Sowbread	13	Summer Lilac	9, 42	Tiger Lily	24	Vines	50-51	Wood Lily	38
Rose Bay	15, 58	Sedum	35	Spanish Bayonet	39	Summer Rose	47	Tilia	55	Viola	39	Woodruff	8
Rose Campion	4	Self-Heal	34	Speedwell	26, 62	Sumach, Chinese	52	Toad Flax	23	Viol	39	Woodssia	16
Rose of Sharon	45	Sempervivium	36	Sunflower	39	Sunflower	19	Toad Lily, Japan	38	Virginia Creeper	50	Woodwardia	16
Rose Mallow	45	Seneio	III	Swallow Wort	41	Sun Rose	18	Torch Lily	38	Virginia Cowslip	26	Woolly Beard	18
Rosemarinus	34	Senna	11	Spicewood	41	Swallow Wrt	8	Tradescantia	37	Virginia Willow	45	Wormwood	8
Rosemary	34	Sensitive Fern	16	Spider Web	36	Swamp Huckleb'y	49	Trailing Myrtle	39	Virgin's Bower	50	Woundwort	8
Roses	59-61	Serpentaria	12	Spiderwort	37	Swamp Milk Weed	8	Transvaal Daisy	17	Vite	49	Xanthoceras	49
Roundheads	12	Service Tree	40	Spindle Tree	44	Swamp Rose Mal-	Tree of Heaven	52	Wake Robin	38	Yarrow	3	
Rubus	48	Shad Blow	40	Spiraea	36, 48	low	20	Trees, Deciduous	52-55	Waldeinstein	8	Yellow Day Lily	19
Rudbeckia	34	Shell Flower	12	Spleenwort	16	Sweet Cicely	26	Tricyrtis	38	Walking Fern	16	Yellow Root	49
Russian Olive	44	Shooting Star	14	Spoonwort	12	Sweet Gum	54	Trillium	38	Wall Cress	6	Zebra Grass	18
Sage	35	Shrub	40-49	Spring Beauty	12	Sweet Pea	23	Tritoma	38	Wallflower	12	Yew	58
Sagina	34	Siberian Pea Tree	42	Spruce	57	Sweet Pepper Bush	42	Trollius	38	Wall Pepper	35	Yucca	39
Salisburia	55	Sidalea	36	Spurge	16	Sweet William	14	Trumpet Creeper	50	Walnut	62	Zebra Grass	18
Salix	55	Silene	36	Spurge Flax	16	Sycamore	54	Trumpet Flower	21	Waxberry	48		
Salvia	35	Silk Vine	51	Spurge, Japanese	27	Sympithium	37	Tuberose	62	Waxwork	50		
Sambucus	48	Silver Bell	44	St. Bernard's Lily	48	Syphoricarpos	48	Tufted Burr	1	Wayfaring Tree	49		

SECTION 2



Key or Planting List to the Above Ground Plan

No. 1 to 4—4 Ornamental Shade Trees, 6 to 10 ft. high, or Evergreen Trees, 3 to 4 ft. high.
 No. 5 to 10—42 Flowering Shrubs in 10 varieties: strong, well branched plants, 3 to 4 ft. high.
 No. 11 to 54—951 Hardy Perennials in variety. Strong plants with heavy root growth, to make immediate effect. Flower in succession from April until November, arranged according to height of plant and time of flowering, all marked with name and number for easy identification. **List of varieties furnished to prospective buyers.**

Suggestion for a Hardy Border

Before we can intelligently make suggestions applicable to any particular situation, it is necessary to have before us some brief knowledge of the location, and a rough outline showing general environments, stationary objects, ground conditions, measurements, etc., when we will sketch a plan and furnish a suitable planting list to meet with the owner's ideas. However, to facilitate, and as we are frequently asked for information and description of our "Artistic Border" without data, we have prepared the ground plan shown above, which we intend to demonstrate and to give an idea of what the plants will cost for a permanent **mixed hardy border of perennials, shrubs and trees**, sufficient to plant a similar area, or about 1725 square feet, in the best possible assortment, viz.:

43 Flowering Shrubs, @ 20c each.....\$ 8.60
 951 Perennials, @ 7½c each.....71.82
 4 Ornamental Shade or Evergreen Trees, @ \$1.00 each.....4.00

Total Cost, packed f. o. b. cars and freight paid to any place within one hundred miles of Sparkill, for.....\$83.92

Or, in larger or smaller quantities, we will furnish plants at the same proportion of cost. For instance, plants for a border of 431 square feet of space, one-quarter the size of the above suggested plan, would cost \$20.98 or thereabouts.

AND REMEMBER—This will not only make a permanent border that will increase in beauty each succeeding year without the expense of replanting, but with the proper selection of sorts, our practical knowledge affords, a display of bloom may be had in succession from April until November, long before and long after all tender plants of the Geranium, Canna and Coleus order are effective, for a few weeks only, at a greater cost.

This, we believe, is the most forceful way of showing how much more desirable **Hardy Perennials or Old Fashioned Flowers** are for the **small city garden or large country estate**.

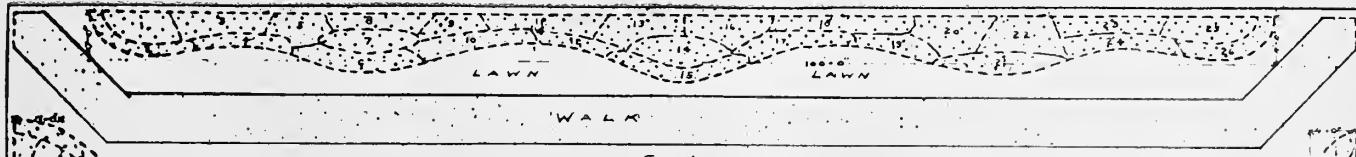
Simply give the number of square feet and outline of prospective bed or border and enclose same with \$5.00 to defray in part architect's expense for plans, which amount is afterwards credited on the bill for plants.

Cost of Plans and How They May Be Had Free

Beautiful landscape effects result only from a preconceived scheme of arrangement; hence the importance of a plan.

Plan for property containing 7,500 square feet or less.....\$10.00, FREE with orders for \$100.00 and upwards.
 Plan for property containing 7,500 to 12,000 square feet.....\$15.00, FREE with orders for \$150.00 and upwards.
 Plan for property containing 12,000 to 20,000 square feet.....\$20.00, FREE with orders for \$200.00 and upwards.
 Plan for property containing over 20,000 square feet, special price.
 Plan for showing proper arrangement of single beds or perennial borders.....\$ 5.00, FREE with orders for \$ 25.00 and upwards.

REMEMBER, we furnish the plants at growers' rates, thereby saving the middleman's profits, which means that we furnish everything necessary to make a perfect arrangement at lowest possible cost.



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Man and the Garden

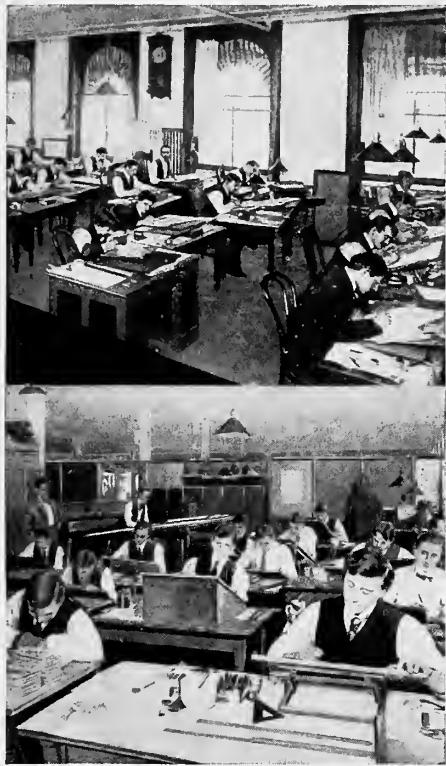


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

ADAM and EVE lived in the beautiful Garden of Eden, the first that was ever created, so wonderful in its fashioning that gardeners ever since have been aiming to equal it, but without success. And ever since Adam and Eve were driven out of it and into the gardenless world, Man's great desire has been to make for himself again a little garden in which to spend his leisure moments, and surround himself with the beauties of Nature. And, as the centuries go by, this desire becomes stronger and more articulate, so that now we have men and women whose profession it is, through long years of study and training, to plan and plant out these gardens for us.

The Landscape Architect is now a necessary adjunct to every large Nursery where plants are grown by the thousands to supply the garden-thirsty folk all over the world. In the course of a few years, probably, no garden, whatever its dimensions or lack of them, will be planned without the expert assistance of the professional man. The cry is now all for the garden, whether it be the magnificent copy of Italian villas or but one plant of the homely "Golden Glow."

Not to be left behind in the advancing tide, but indeed to anticipate it, we have ensconced in our office a Department marked "Landscape Architecture," and have placed therein much time, money, and efficient workers. They announce their readiness and willingness to undertake the planning of your estate, no matter how large or how small it may be. And to encourage those timid folk who want a garden but don't know just exactly how to go about getting one, we have gotten out a little folder, and is sent on application. If you will read it through carefully (it is not very long), you will find much of interest and benefit to you.

For several years it has been our good fortune to complete satisfactorily the making of some very important gardens in this state by designing and making plans, supplying the material, and supervising the planting. Having a proficient staff of experienced people, we are at all times prepared to give estimates on work of this kind, and can give as references many private customers and institutions for whose grounds we have made plans and completed the work. Any one contemplating improvement in their home-surroundings should write us, and our representative will call, without obligation.

If you have not a garden already, may you join those who are so happily favored; if you have, may you let us make it even lovelier than it already is.

FIG. 4

BLUE PRINTS.

Of the seven ground plans for a Hardy Border, shown on this page, on a larger scale, with detailed planting list sent by mail on receipt of 50c.



For Collections of Hardy Plants for
Borders and Rockeries, see page 1
and page IV Novelty Section.

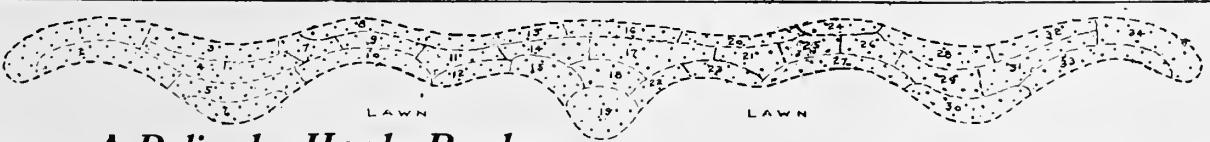


FIG. 5

A Palisades Hardy Border

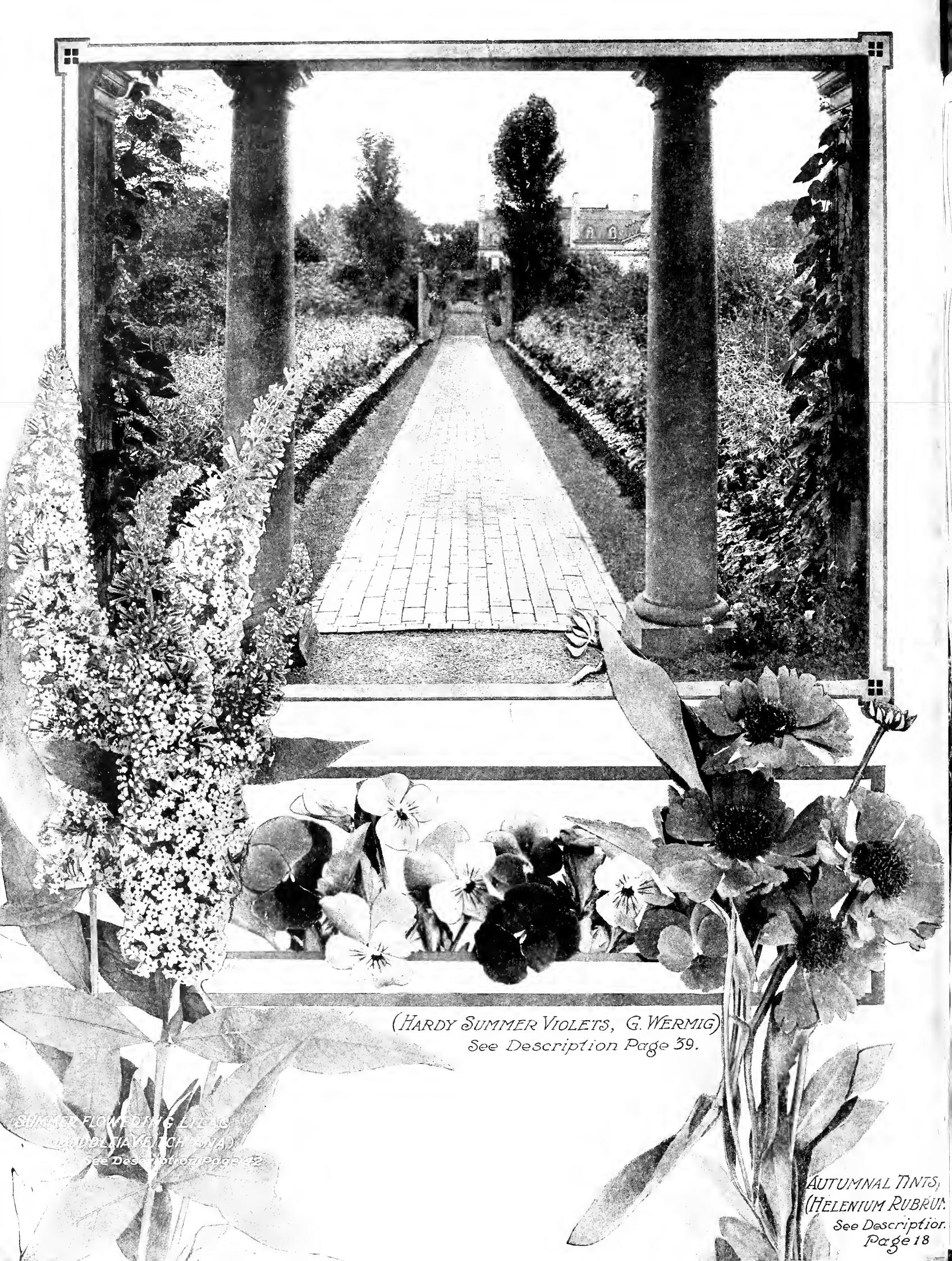
The seven designs shown on this page are all drawn to a scale by a professional landscape architect, and are intended to show the ground plan for one or more of our artistic borders of *Palisades Popular Perennials*, 4 feet wide by 100 feet long, for which we furnish the necessary plants and planting list for \$25.00 per plan.

long for which we furnish the necessary plants and planting list for \$25.00 per plan. Each section numbered and shown on plan is intended for a different permanent plant to give a succession of bloom from early spring until frost. The dots show exactly where the plant should go and the number required for each section. Customers have the privilege of selecting a plan and plants of their choice from our catalogue at catalogue rates, or we will make the selection for customers at price herein stated, if they will describe the environments, exposure and say if subject to shade or partial shade. Our "Colonial," "Old-Fashioned," or "Grandmother's Garden," with its single and double Hollyhocks, Larkspur, Foxglove, Phlox, Iris, Pinks, Columbine, Peonies, Sunflowers and a hundred other varieties arranged according to color, flowering season, size, etc. A perfect picture in your garden to last for years will be the result if you allow us now to plan a scheme, whether of contrasts or of harmonies, to be carried out this spring. Our "Artistic" Border, 100 feet long by 4 feet wide, about 350 plants, costs from \$20.00 to \$25.00. Four different blue prints with planting lists sent on receipt of 25c, which amount may be deducted when order is sent. Consider what is "saved" by this system and what is gained in true beauty.

FIG. 7.



SPARKILL, NEW YORK



(HARDY SUMMER VIOLETS, G. WERMIG)
See Description Page 59.

SUMMER FLOWERING LILAC
(SYRINGA LAVENDER PLUM)
See Description Page 52.

AUTUMNAL TINTS,
(HELENIUM RUBRUM)
See Description
Page 18